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# Maine Larmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

"Caterpillar War."

and we hear nothing said about them. Indeed; briefly indicate how it can be done.

to destroy every cocoon you meet with, and every when in fact the only way to obtain manure, and moth that shall come in your way. Remember to secure it in readiness for each year's applicathat every one thus destroyed would, if let alone, tion, is to go to work and obtain it for the first produce at least a hundred caterpillars next season, and then keep the supply up for the anspring. The destruction of every cocoon or moth, nual demand. In this way with but little addiinvolves, therefore, the destruction of a hundred tional labor, and without robbing the other crops caterpillars. Is it not, therefore, an object to at- of their alloted amount, sufficient manure can be tend to them in this form of their existence, as had on hand after haying, for thoroughly dressing well as when they are actually hatched out and two or three acres of grass land each year. It is destroying the leaves of your fruit trees? Is it not so difficult a thing to find the time for pernot easier to destroy a hundred of them in this forming this job as it is to obtain the means for way than to wait until they come out in the cat-doing it; let the manure be at hand, and time erpillar shape, and have to drub the trees or use will be found for applying it. After the benefits brushes and other apparatus on long poles? of a single application are seen, we judge farmers

While in the cocoon state, the only way to com- will complain less about having "no time" in bat them, is to look for and crush them when which to top-dress grass fields after having. found. In this way millions of future caterpillars may be destroyed.

they fiy mostly in the night. They are then easi-stated by the American Agriculturist, that we during the darkness of evening. Thousands and dried up" in summer, and find them not to rethousands of them can thus easily be destroyed. We have known hundreds of them and other moths destroyed by placing a light in a lantern tender shoots, defending them from the scorching near some basins of soap suds, or sometimes molasses and water. They are drawn by the light and get drawned in the basins.

Tays of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the ground, and retaining in itself the moisture of rains and dews. Second, it furnishes and get drowned in the basins.

quiry, we are sorry to say, has been unnoticed for a week or two—wishes some account of the history, habits, &c., of the bee-moth, with the means of destroying, and also of eradicating them from the hive. The following notes contain all the information we can gather respecting it, and we hope they will be satisfactory to our querist and the manufacture of the season, and soon disappears from the surface altogether. Fourth, it ordinarily induces a growth which warrants cutting a heavy after-math, and sometimes a third cutting, without injury to the other readers.

The bee-moth (Tinea mellonella of naturalists) in its adult state, is a winged moth or miller, from five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in length, and its wings expand from one inch and one-tenth to one inch and four-tenths. The fore wings close together flatly on the top of the back, slope very steeply downwards at the sides, and troublesome at this season of the year? 3. Is there any safer and more healthy drink for sumslope very steeply downwards at the sides, and are turned up at the end somewhat like the tail of a fowl. The female is much larger than the male, and darker colored. Harris says, "there are two broods of these insects in the course of the year: Some winged moths of the first brood begin to appear towards the end of April or color."

The female is much larger than the blood is very warm is it a good plan to pour cold water upon the wrists before drinking? 5. What are we "who work for a living" going to do do for preserves when sweetening is so high? Can you give us a receipt for any kind of cheap of the great towards the end of April or color. begin to appear towards the end of April or early preserves? in May—earlier or later according to climate and Note. We must call upon some of our lady

than bees, and this enables them to escape their cold water, and do not have that injurious effect vigilance, and although the hives are strongly which water has, if taken in too large quantities, guarded, they manage to enter and deposit their as it is liable to be. The hands are very sensitive eggs; while those that are prevented from getting inside the hive lay their eggs in cracks on the outside, and the newly hatched worm-like caterpillar comes cool. Therefore it is a good plan to bathe creeps into the hive through the cracks. The the wrists with cold water, if your blood is very moth is not so liable to attack strong and healthy colonies, as it is those that are weak and discouraged. Here they lay their eggs among the less liable to produce injurious effects.—EDS. combs, or among the refuse wax and bee-bread on the bottom board where their progeny may be

to prevent their ravages, even when the bee-keep-er is aware of the trouble within. In moveable It is one of the most valuable journals on our list comb hives, the bees can be driven up among their combs by smoke, and all parts of the hive thoroughly cleansed. This should be done early in spring before the stocks become populous. Combs have been credited to that journal:—"System and

the moth. Our correspondent says :—"Last year I trapped several hundred millers about my hives, with sweetened water and vinegar." This is simple and quite effectual way of destroying the moth, and has been recommended by many practical bee-keepers.

### Manuring Grass Lands after Mowing.

The application of manure to grass lands in That very definite and ubiquitous personage, summer, after the yield of hay has been removed, "the oldest inhabitant among us," does not re- is a neglected matter, but a subject of great momember to have seen the common orchard or tent ment; and it would seem that no one could walk caterpillar, so abundant as they have been during over a hay field (from which the grass has recentthe months of May and June last. They swarm- ly been taken) in the heat of a scorching mided everywhere, and at last became so hungry as summer day, and notice the burning experienced to eat any thing of the leaf kind, which they by the newly exposed grass roots; without feeling came across. In the orchard, in the garden, in the importance of the matter, and at once form-the fields and in the forest, they were found in ing a resolution to remedy it. Notwithstanding almost unlimited numbers. In some locations, the apparent necessity and benefits of summer after eating all the leaves of the trees or shrubs manuring for grass lands, it is seldom practiced on which they were hatched, they took up the on account of two serious difficulties, viz., a want line of march and fed upon whatever they could of manure, and a want of time for applying it. find in their way. From this fact they were con- We think both of these can be remedied, andsidered by some, though erroneously, as the verit- without entering at length into arguments to show able army worm, and hence we had reports that the importance of an application of manure to the army worm was prevalent in some parts of mowing lands in summer, knowing it must be althe State. Well, they have all disappeared now, ready understood by all thoughtful farmers-will

people are as quiet about them as if they were in The first can be overcome by making calculareality annihilated, and would never be seen tions for it, the same as calculations would be again. The war seems to be over. But it should made for any other operation which the farmer not be. The price of freedom from caterpillars, considered indispensable as entering into his plans like that of freedom of a higher and more uni to be carried out during the year. Determine in versal kind, is "eternal vigilance." The cater- the fall the number of acres which you intend to pillars are indeed gone, but the war against them top-dress the succeeding summer, and so arrange instead of being closed, should only assume a new your plans as to have a sufficient amount of macharacter. The innumerable cocoons which may nure left after the planting season is over to perbe found in angles and crevices of fence boards form the work. From four to eight cords-estiand rails, in the forks or branches of trees and mating a cart load to be half a cord-will form a shrubs, in leaves neatly rolled together, contain good dressing. It should be fine, old yard mathe sleeping enemy, who is only resting from his nure, or a compost of two-thirds muck and onelabors a short time preparatory to coming out in third manure, with the addition of ashes or lime, the form of a very pretty and harmless moth, or, plaster, &c. Or if from any failure of plans, as they are more commonly called "miller." In sufficient manure is not left after planting, it will this state they are perfectly harmless, as far as be a good plan to occupy a week—which time, or any cating of leaves or other destructive work is more, usually intervenes between "the early and concerned, but they should not be overlooked, or late harvest," or even in the autumn after the suffered to escape unmolested. Their office now work of harvesting has been fully completed-in is to produce the eggs for the next year's crop of drawing muck for the purpose of forming a comcaterpillars, and if half, nay, if a quarter part of post, to be used the season following, for the very these moths shall lay their quota of eggs unmolested, we shall have the foundation laid for a begin. Farmers very often say they would topmore terrible scourging from them another year. dress their mowing fields in autumn, or immedi-It is, therefore, a sort of duty in self defence, ately after having, if they only had the dressing,

The benefits resulting from making an application of fine, old, well rotted manure, to mowing When they have assumed the winged state, fields soon after the grass has been cut, are so well ly allured by any light, and will swarm around copy the following, giving it our endorsement, reit as if eager to get into it. It is, therefore, a marking in the meantime, that if the plan were good plan to give them a chance to get in, by more generally practiced we should see better lighting up little fires in the gardens or orchards, crops of hay, hear less about fields being "all quire plowing so often as now :

"First, it is a mulch to the exposed roots and and get drowned in the basins.

We suggest these things now, and urge a continuance of the caterpillar war. We are not particular in what way you carry it on, if it be effectual, but don't give up the contest because the caterpillar has changed its mode of doing mischief Queries about the Bee-moth.

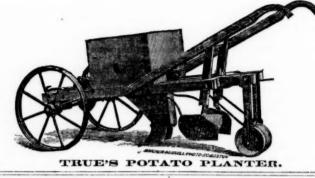
A correspondent at Wayne—whose letter of inquiry, we are sorry to say, has been unnoticed for sometimes a third cutting, without injury to the

1. What remedy is there for such a pest as

season. Those of the second brood are more readers to respond to the above inquiries. Warm abundant in August, but some may be found be-tween these periods, and even much later."

readers to respond to the acove inquiries coffee or tea is a much safer and more wholesome drink for excessively hot weather than cold water. The moths are much more swift on the wing Warm drinks quench thirst more readily than

concealed and nourished until they are able to mantown (Penn.) Telegraph, published by P. R. In common hives little can be effectually done week editorial articles and contributions of a high Freas, is admirably conducted, and contains each having no brood may be smoked with the fumes Economy in Families;" "Ringbone;" "Soap of burning sulphur, to kill the eggs or worms of Suds;" "The Current Worm."



### True's Potato Planter.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to this new and excellent labor saving achine. We copy the following from the Counry Gentleman, communicated to that paper by have full confidence. We are glad to have our

cals are ever open for the purpose of introducing bodies. The misfortune is that as yet we are so new tools and farm implements that are really useful and meritorious, allow me to introduce to the readers of the Country Gentleman, Mr. J. L.

Some day it is hoped that we shall be wiscr than

ing for a second time, the Private Correspond- time peculiarly impressive, we should feel like ence of Daniel Webster," and no letters in the The facts sustain the theory most admirably, Marshfield, giving directions in regard to his farm,

Its all right. Let the self-conceited ignoramus, buildings, stock, &c. We copy one or two, know- who sneers at book larnin and who holds that no ng they will interest our readers :

# New York, May 15, 1845.

There is one thing of importance in farming siness, to be more strictly attended to hereafter That is, to employ men more exclusively who have Whenever we can, we must avoid employing labor to be paid altogether in money. We must try to find somebody to live in one part of the Carswell house, and somebody else to take part of the John Taylor house. We must pay a great part of our labor in beef and pork, and

Stupid to act a little more rensibly next year.

And there is one thing that may yet be done oductions of the farm, the use of cows, rent, fire wood, &c. Hereafter we must stick to this rule more closely. Be on the lookout for some men with families. I wish Peleg Kean would

### Warm weather here and fine showers. DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, April, 1846. PETER WRIGHT :- If the cow was destined to die, it cannot be helped. I hope the rest of the cattle are well.

The duck-yard is in the right place.

If Mr. Delano wishes to keep the cow he had st year, he may have her at a fair price for last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year, he may have her at a fair price to last year. It was so in 1858-9. The drouth was a serious damage, but, the subsequent year, as we predicted it would, gave us the greatest crop the countries.

# The Ten Commandments of Pomology.

lates from the Prussian, for that work, the "ten commandments of pomology," as written by Von Karl Fischer, of Kaaden, Bohemia, "a minister of the gospel, and a man indefatigable in his en-

1. Thou shalt base thy faith only and exclu- There is some truth in this charge.

rees, for the benefit of the culture of fruit trees. - Wisconsin Farmer.

5. Thou shalt protect thy fruit trees from in-6. Thou shalt not propagate thy fruit trees in an unnatural way. (Suckers for stalks are against

ulture of fruit trees.

9. Thou shalt not be immoderate nor uncau-

ious in thy desire for new kinds and varieties of 10. Thou shalt not always covet nurseries in the distance to select thy fruit trees from.'

### For the Maine Farmer. A Query for Practical Bee-keepers.

# Agricultural Miscellany.

Thoughts Suggested by the Drouth.

s. E. Todd, Esq., a gentleman of skill and good judgment in regard to agricultural implements, and one in whom the agricultural community laws of nature are not fitful and capricious as some would seem to believe, but fixed and deterhave full confidence. We are glad to have our minate. There are no exceptions. The weather is determined by laws as regular and consistent "MESSES. TUCKER :- As your excellent periodias those which govern the motion of the heavenly

the readers of the Country Gentleman, Mr. J. L. True's Potato Planter, of Garland, Me.

I have just been superintending a trial of a working model of this machine, and it affords me pleasure to state that it performs the labor of making its own mark, or furrow, for receiving the potatoes; cutting them; dropping them; covering them, and rolling them, all at one operation, in a very excellent and farmer-like manner.

The accompanying illustration will furnish a very correct idea of this implement. One horse will work it with great ease. Two drive wheels

work it with great case. Two drive wheels most affected by serious droughts ever give a mon front support the machine and work the cut- ment's thought to the subject in any philosophic ing and dropping apparatus, and cause the im- mood! How many, for example, ever know that plement to run very steadily. Any boy who is strong enough to handle a cultivator, can work means that may be rationally employed by the this implement without any difficulty.

farmer to counteract the effects of a protracted drouth? Yet there is no scientific truth more nough for a hill is cut and dropped with great susceptible of demonstration that this. For if ccuracy, and covered as well as the labor could the plowing be shallow the roots of the plant, done by hand, and as fast as a horse can walk. unable to penetrate the earth to the sources of In addition to these things, the machine is very neatly and substantially made, and must prove a very great labor-saving implement in those localities where large crops of potatoes are raised either for market or for home consumption.

Mr. True is a practical farmer of Maine, and has experimented for several rest years in bring. has experimented for several past years in bringing this implement to its present state of perfecti-bility." absorb moisture in the form of dew, as well as the fertillizing gases which float in the atmosphere, and at the same time enable the roots to descend bility." of the advantages of that deep plowing which we Daniel Webster's Letters about Farming. have urged upon our readers so repeatedly in the years past, that but for the circumstances

volumes have given us more pleasure than those brief, pointed, business like epistles written in the hurried intervals of public life, to his overseer at ploying was shallow.

man can teach him anything in the art of farm-ing, turn his crops over to the hogs and beg bread in harvest time. The provident man who has learned that everything has its law, and who has done his best to acquire a knowledge of that law, and to practice in accordance therewith, will have enough and to spare. They both have their reward—the conceited blunderhead and the intelligent observer and student of nature.

But of what use are reproaches now? Only this—that they may stimulate Mr. Slack and Mr. And there is one thing that may yet be done to mitigate the severity of the drouth so far as its effects are felt by such crops as may be cultivated. The ground may be deeply and frequently stirred by the cultivator and shovel plow. matter if the dust rise in clouds so that you can

hardly see your team. It will pay to plow and cultivate still. Keep the teams a going then.

Another thought: The drought, however severe in its effects upon the present crops, is not without its compensations. The surface being exhausted of its moisture, the moisture brought from the sub-soil by the force of capillary attraction, will bring with it to the surface such minerals as are capable of being held in a state of solution, and thus fertillize it for subsequent

try ever saw, viz: over twenty-seven millions bushels of wheat, and other crops in proportion! This year it seems inevitable that we s short of a respectable average. Indeed if the wheat crop is not very soon relieved (we write this on the 17th June,) it must be less than half

deavors to promote the culture of fruit trees by teaching and example." They are worthy the careful attention of all fruit growers.

(1) They shalt been the fifth and careful attention of all fruit growers. sively on a vigorous seedling carefully raised; nor shalt thou suffer, beside it, either in the orchard or nursery, any sucker; much less shalt thou make use of a sucker for propagation.

There is some truth in this one grumble too much. For four years now we have had abundant harvests, and pretty fair prices for nursery, any sucker; much less shalt thou prices for some things, though no more extravagant prices for some things, though no more extravagant than the prices for some things, though no more extravagant prices for some things, though no more extravagant prices for some things, though no more extravagant prices for some things. make use of a sucker for propagation.

2. Thou shalt not call any kind of fruit tree by a wrong name.

3. Thou shalt keep a watchful eye on thy fruit in paying off our old debts, and some of us have a paying off our old debts, and some of us have the paying off our old debts, and some of us have the paying off our old debts. trees during the time of their holidays, (winter.) money in bank waiting for our decision as to the best and safest way of investing it. Should crees (the wild sorts) on account of their seeds, we lose half our average crop this year we shall norder to raise from them long-lived, vigorous still be able to live and grind through the pinch.

# How to Pickle Cucumbers.

Cut the cucumbers from off the vines without 7. Thou shalt not impoverish the ground where ket; take them to the cellar; sort and pack them thy fruit trees grow, by constantly taking from them, without ever giving (manure.)

8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against the cucumbers: there should be sufficient salt to encury the salt to encure the salt to encu rels, spread a layer of salt between each layer of cucumbers; there should be sufficient salt to entirely cover the pickles between the layers. Con tinue to pack the cucumbers daily as they are picked, never using any but fine cucumbers, discarding all that are crooked or of slow growth.

Keep boards over the pickles, and weight to press
them under the brine, which will be formed withed from the fruit by the salt. Pickles packed in this manner may be preserved for years, if there are no impurities in the salt; but if the salt is MESSES. EDITORS:—Your correspondents will onfer a favor by giving me information upon he following subject. I had a swarm of bees from the brine, freshen and green. To green cuts the state of the barrel is filled, take them from the brine, freshen and green. To green cuts the state of the barrel is filled, take them from the brine, freshen and green. the following subject. I had a swarm of bees fly about six days ago, nearly all of them lit, and them all returned to the parent hive, and have hung out ever since. What is the cause of their not flying again?

M. S.

Wayne, July 4, 1864.

Missirs. Editors:—I have an ox that has a bad cough. If I start him quick in the yoke or out of it he will cough very bad; and if he is drawing a heavy load up hill he will also cough severering and the water until they are the hot water until they are the desired any light on the subject you will do me a great favor. Respectfully, W. F. L.

Dresden Mills, July 10, 1864.

Mental Politics of the subject you will do me a great favor.

Respectfully, W. F. L.

Dresden Mills, July 10, 1864.

Mental Politics of the subject you will do me a great favor.

Respectfully, W. F. L.

Dresden Mills, July 10, 1864.

Mental Politics of the parent hive, and have house dume and properly the pickles in a vary of politics and properly the pickles in a vary of politics and properly the pickles may be greened with less action to expect the and the properly the pickles may be greened with less action to the vat when a little green, and pour over the properly the pickles in a vary load up hill he will also cough severe-to the vat when a little green, and pour over the properly the pickles in a vary load up hill he will also cough severe-to the vary when a little green, and pour over the properly the pickles in a vary load up hill he will also cough severe-to the vary when a little green, and pour over the properly the pickles is at the pickles in a vary load up hill he will also cough severe-to the vary when a little green, and pour over the properly when the properly the pickles in a vary light understood. The greatest care should be scretched. It should be severed the best the pickles in a least again wet over with a sponge dipped in mits. When the water the properly the pickles in a

### Sheep.

cotton has been constantly on the rise, with the prospect that if the war long continues it will acternative left will be to wear woolen or go naked. it seems strange that the people of the North have not been aroused to a greater degree to the im-portance of sheep raising, so often has its profita-

creased.

In all ages sheep have been the type of husbandry. The first step that savage man takes above his hunting and fishing status is to keep a flock, and by thus subsisting on their more nutritious and stimulating flesh, instead of the crude venison of the forest, he gradually becomes elevated anof the forest, he gradually becomes elevated an-

ngriculture yields so good and so quick returns in the conditions most favorable for vegetable life; such as present price of wool, where it is likely to remain for years—and it is always higher in the United States than anywhere else in the world—one crop of wool pays the original investment in the lambs, the cost of keeping and the interest of the money, every if the roat and the relate and the cost of keeping and the interest of the money, even if the meat and the pelts and the mutton were thrown to the dogs. Such is the statement which we heard made by one of the most intelligent farmers of Essex country, who has for years made sheep raising an important branch of his own farming operations. It would seem, then that the skins, which always command a ready sale, and the mutton, which is the best animal food for man in the world, to say nothing of the manure, which is of a superior quality and retains its virtues an indefinite time, from not being liable to fermentation, may all of them be considered as clear profit.

every material object seems to be animated."

2. Dr. Lyman thus sums up its fruits: "Nearly all the tropical productions of the globe are found there. Chief among them are cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, cocoa, (the chocalate tree,) indigo, with eorn, barley, and wheat on the uplands." It should be added, all the fruits of temperate climates can be raised on the highlands. "The forests abound in the various dye-woods of commerce; in ebony and many other kinds of wood valuable for cabinet work, the veneers from which present many beautiful combinations and contrasts of colors. Trees and shrubs possessing medicinal and other desirable virtues.

and Manchester will exchange their cotton ma-chinery for woolen and their past success for an be equal to the best of Cuba.

sold at a ruinous price to the soap chandlers, yet the more rational views in regard to health and physical development that prevail at the present day, and that have led to the substitution of wool for cotton as an article of dress, is creating a pref-The most reliable statements aver that mutton

that he was once almost carnivorous in his love for steaks and roasts, but the traditional "roast ous reptiles." beef' has been supplanted by mutton chops, to a great degree, and the use of the latter is daily increasing. An eminent English writer says that increasing. An eminent English writer says that the use of mutton as compared to beef may be considered as an index of the state of civilization fragrant species of vanilla are all produced considered as an index of the state of civilization of any period. Beef is of coarse grain, exceedingly heating, exciting to the animal passions, and when used in excess even causes an affection of the brain by a determination of blood, which has been deposited by modified writers had a state of considering the state of the state of the special prices. The mighty forests, which like the shores of the rivers, abound in the finest timber for all uses, especially for ship building, and in trees distilling the state of the been denominated by medical writers beef steak actual nutriment than beef, is more easy of dimore of the specific nutriment of the brain, is less heating and exciting, and in every respect is better adapted than any other kind of food to sustain man's physical and intellectual nature in the best and highest condition. We see that an interest is beginning to be felt

mong the farmers in this vicinity in the matter of sheep husbandry, several farms having been late-ly stocked with the improved breeds, and we are certain that they will be found so profitable an investment that others will be soon induced to ollow their example .- Newburyport Herald.

# Hints for Housekeepers.

If the covers of sofas and chairs are dirty, they may be cleansed without being removed, by first truding animals, nor crops lost by their depreda-washing them over with warm water and soap, rubbed over them with a flannel; then, before Furnish good farm buildings to secure properly they are dry, sponge them over with a strong solution of salt and water, in which a small quantity of gall has been mixed. The windows of the room should be opened, so as to secure a perfect drying, and the colors and freshness of the articles will in this way be restored. Floor cloths may be cleaned with a mixture of magnesia, only may be cleaned with a mixture of magnesia, only milk warm, followed by warm water in the same the work, so that there shall be no clashing or manner that carpets are cleaned. They should be rubbed with a dry fiannel till nearly dried, then again wet over with a sponge dipped in milk, and immediately dried and rubbed with a flannel

Sheep.

It seems strange that while for four years past outton has been constantly on the rise, with the prospect that if the war long continues it will according to the seems of the work of the wor -Germantown Telegraph.

### Agriculture of Peru.

This is the main, and morally, far the most salutary source of the future wealth of Peru, albleness been demonstrated, and its bearing on our though as yet it has yielded very small results.

We say nothing in this brief sketch of the high men. Yet instead of sheep being seen on all table lands between the eastern and western our farms, as a matter of course, as much as ranges of the Andes—a space of about one hun-horses and cattle, the fact is, according to agri-dred miles in width, and from three to fourteen cultural statistics there are only half as many to-day in this State as there were in 1840, it being is very fertile. But we pass to that Eden of the almost as rare an event to meet with one in this section as it is an elephant; while dogs, the naturel enemy of the sheep, seem to have increased in about the same ratio that the latter have decreased.

and slopes to the great prairies beyond the Ucayali river. This name Montana in Spanish does not mean a mountainous but a wooded or bushy coun-

other degree to the plane of the husbandman or stretch away to the Brazilian mountains. Of the tiller of the soil. And it is worthy of remark exhuberant fertility of this region I quote three that this animal, which seems best adapted to man's primitive condition, should follow him in his progress and still remain an index of his highest civilization, as shown in its being the most profitable element in scientific farming.

It is certain beyond a doubt that no branch of agriculture yields so good and so onick returns in the sould be an armount of the sould be an armount of the sould be an armount of the incessant activity of nature in unfolding her creations. In truth, agriculture yields so good and so onick returns in the thinty of this region i quote three authorities—1. Senor Raimondy, a Peruvian of authorities—1. Senor Raimondy agriculture yields so good and so quick returns in throughout this region are united all the condi-

possessing medicinal and other desirable virtues. In the present state of things there could not such as Paruvian bark, various balsams, as copa-In the present state of things there could not be found a safer and more remunerative investment for the spare capital of the North than in wool growing and manufacturing. There is usually some risk about more enterprises, but here there is no possible chance for failure. It is certain that twenty millions of people have got to be clothed, and it is just as certain that cotton, which has been heretofore the staple article, can not, at least for many years, even if the war large tree, that bears it in great adundance were to close to-morrow, be supplied in anything This is also of two colors, yellow, and white as were to close to-morrow, be supplied in anything like an adequate quantity. Even before the war cut off the supply of cotton the demand for woolen fabrics of all kinds was on the increase. Peotable wool, is yielded in large quantities by a ple bad begun to learn that wool was the proper variety of cactus. It is somewhat like the yellow clothing for our changeable climate; the popular cotton, but slightly crispy. Several heavy bales journals of health and reform lecturers that flood of this were recently noticed by the writer on the country had succeeded in awakening people in some measure to the importance of fortifying the system against our death-dealing east winds and the approaches of that insidious enemy consump.

When cultivated it bears in three years, and each winds and the death of the configuration of the configurat tion, and they have learned that warm woolen clothing, and especially flannel worn next the skin bushel of berries. Its quality and aroma are equal is one of the best possible safeguards. Moreover, the ladies have come to appreciate the superior beauty of woolen fabrics, so that before the rise in cotton even, the proportion of wool or part wool articles of dress was to cotton as ten to one. Now it is an axiom that revolutions never go backward; and should cotton ever became as cheap and plenty as it was ante bellum, its use would never become so universal as in times past. "King Cotton" is dethroned and never can be re-instated. What the South has been as a producer of cotton by the sould be so great that it is only necessary to burn off the the North will yet become as a wool-grower and manufacturer; and the mills of Lowell, Lawrence in the seed, to receive in due time a most abundant

Although in sheep husbandry the raising of farina and bananas are the main reliance for food. wool has ever been considered of chief importance, so much so that mutton has been given away, or natives of India. The banana is everywhere abundant. "The clusters are of monstrous size," —in one instance—"weighing 159 pounds." The farina, made of different species of the manihot, wool is as valuable to the native as the potato to the for cotton as an article of dress, is creating a prof-erence for mutton over beef or pork as an article are abundant, and the Peruvian vintage will yet, doubtless, be very important to commerce. The most reliable statements aver that mutton can be raised twenty per cent. cheaper than beef, and forty or fifty per cent. than pork, while in point of healthfulness the universal testimony of all physiologists is that mutton stands ahead of all other meat. We are apt to consider John leaves of the property of the Bull as emphatically a beef eater, and it is true which is said to be a remedy for acute rheumatism

most aromatic and medicinal gums. There is a fits, thus showing that its tendency is not to the greatest intellectual clearness or moral health.

Mutton, on the contrary, while it contains more fragrant as the clove."-Christian World.

# Every beginner in farming, by securing the fol-

lowing essentials, will succeed:
Buy no more land than there is capital enough to pay for with one third more for surplus. A to stock it, and carry on its work, will yield more than a larger one encumbered with debt, conduct ed feebly in every part, with bad fences, poor implements, bony animals, weedy fields, and thin

Lay out the fields in good order, so as to give ready access to every field at all times, passing through other fields. Provide good fences and necessary gates, and valuable time will not be lost in driving out in-

### Hybridizing and Crossing Grapes.

The following taken from Fuller's Grape Culturist—which by the by, is a capital book—will explain the difference between a cross and a hybrid, besides affording information useful to those who may have the opportunity and desire to enter into this highly interesting department of

horticultural pursuit.
"The two words hybridizing and crossing are used indiscriminately by many writers in this country, who follow the European custom of calling every plant that shows a mixture of two va-rieties, a hybrid. This is an error which we hould avoid, for although the mode of operation is in both instances precisely the same, the re-sults are entirely different.

A hybrid grape properly speaking, is a mixture of two distinct species, not of two varieties of the same species. For instance, if we should take an Isabella grape, which belongs to the Vitis Labrusca species, and the common frost grape (Vitis cordifolia), and by fertilizing the one with the other resolutions of the behavioristics of both roduce a plant with the characteristics of both parents, we should then have a proper hybrid. But if we should fertilize the Isabella with the Concord we should have a cross between the two varieties of the same species. Hybridizing, then, s a mixing of two species, and crossing or cross-preeding (as it is termed) is a mixing of the two

True hybrids are generally forced productions,

but cross fertilizing is constantly going on natu-rally among nearly all cultivated plants.

During the last few years many new varieties f grapes have been brought to notice that are laimed to be true hybrids, and doubtless many of them are; but it is to be regretted for the cause of science, that nearly all of these are in part a mixture of the varieties of Vitis Labrusca or its direct offspring; for of all the known native species this is the most variable, producing of itself, without being fertilized by other species or varieties, almost every conceivable shape, color and quality of fruit, as well as a great variety in leaf, stem and growth.

I think that I may safely assert that until some other varieties and species have been operated up-on than those heretofore employed, but little re-liance can be placed upon the assertions that are constantly being made about this or that grape being a true hybrid.

We know that plants in a state of nature generally perpetuate their species and varieties with great uniformity. Yet a slight change is sometimes observed, and it has been upon these variations that pomologists and florists have mainly depended as the starting-point from which they proluce their innumerable varieties.

The effect produced by change of soil and climate upon plants when removed from their native habitats, has long been observed, and their variations turned to valuable account. Although these changes have been slow, yet by the preserva-tion of them we are indebted to most of the valuable fruits and flowers now in cultivation.

# Bardwick Cheese Factory

A cheese-factory in this town has been in operation a few days, and promises to meet the ex-pectations of the most sanguine. Only the labor of two men and one woman, is needed to do the cheese-making, the labor of whom can be little more if any than that formerly required to take charge of a large dairy at nome. The building improvements for the new mode are so well constructed for the purpose, that thirty farmers and mechanics carry milk there, ranging from twenty-four to six hundred and thirty pounds of milk. each one delivering his own once a day in the morning. Eight thousand pounds of milk are re-ceived a day, with some new entries occasionally. Ten cheeses are made a day, weighing nine hun-dred pounds. The milk contributors carry home their share of whey if they wish, but considera-ble of it remains. The labor of carrying the than that needed to grease and turn the at each home the old way; for all milk now entered at the factory could not require less than thirty persons, which is now reduced to three. Poor and the best dairies by this mode of cheese-making are equalized both in quality and price; also the best dairymen are thus benefited, poorer ones very much more. I could mention many more economical conveniences relating to the new mode of cheese-making, highly beneficial to a farmer, his wife, daughters and servants, but will not now, of our town. Another cheese-factory located in the south part of the town is building.—C. R.

### Drill and Broadcast Sowing of Wheat, In the Department of Agriculture Report for

April and May, the two practices of sowing wheat are spoken of as follows: There is a marked difference in loss by freezing

between the drilled and broadcast sown. The cause of the injury varied in different localities; in many it was by upheaval, in others the root were killed by exposure to intense cold without any protection, and in others by being covered with water, which froze so intensely as to destroy the roots of the wheat. The most marked dif-ference in favor of drill sowing was in the first of these causes. But these returns so connect them-selves with the information communicated by let-ter, that we reserve further comment until the next report.

Of this the Commissioner in his introductory remarks, says: "With the fact before him that

drill-sown wheat is much less injured than broad-cast, how can any farmer reconcile it with his interest to continue broadcast, because he may have good crops by that method when there is no freez-ing out?"

### To Keep Tires on Wheels. Hear what a practical man says on this subject :

"I ironed a wagon some years ago, for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellies with linseed oil: and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the fellies with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron oil heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felly an hour, for a common sized felly. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care ould be taken that the oil be not made hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more dura ble. I was amused some years ago when I told a blacksmith how to keep tires tight on wheels, by his telling me it was a profitable business to tight-en tires, and the wagon maker will say it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels—but what will the farmer, who approves the wheelwhat will the farmer, who supports the wheel wright and smith, say?"

# The Largest English Farm.

The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres to wheat, 750 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, &c., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep \$35,000, horses \$15,000, bulldeks \$12,000, pigs \$2500. The oil-cake and corn purchased annually amounts to \$20,000, and artificial fertilizers about \$8000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually costs about \$25,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about \$20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, though year. His income from the whole farm, though not stated, can be little less than \$50,000 per

A subscriber desiring to change the post offi ction of his paper must communicate to us the na f the office to which it has been previously sent, otherw we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. V. DARLING, will visit subscribers in County during the month of July.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS, agent for the Maine Farmer, will visit Piscataquis County during the months of

The War News of the Week. The campaign in Georgia is rapidly culminating to grand and decisive results. Gen. Sherman has succeeded in investing Atlanta with his forces having destroyed all railroad communication south and east, and is reported to be in partial possession of the city. Gen. Johnston has been relieved of the command of the rebel forces, and his successor, Gen. Hood, signalized his assumption of the command by a grand assault upon our lines on Wednesday last. For the first time during the campaign, the rebels ventured into open ground, one-half their entire force being thrown with great fury upon Howard's and Hooker' corps. The rebels were finally driven back with terrible slaughter, leaving most of their dead and wounded in the field. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeded six thousand, including three Brigadier Generals. On Thursday the attempt to break our center was renewed, but the enemy was again driven, with severe loss, into his works. On Friday, Hood massed a heavy force against Sherman's left, commanded by Gen. McPherson, gaining a temporary success, but after several hours' hard fighting, they were a third time driven, with fearful loss, back to their entrenchments. In this engagement Gen. McPheron was killed. Gen. Sherman holding all the available railroad communication south and east, the rebel forces are shut out both from reinforcement and supplies, and it is believed that although there may be some further fighting for the full possession of the city, a triumphant result of the campaign is substantially assured. While engaged in the siege operations around

Atlanta, Gen. Sherman's cavalry has not been idle. Gen. Rosseau with 2,700 mounted men was dispatched on the 10th inst., on a raid southward, and is reported by the Richmond papers to have penetrated into Alabama as far as Montgomery. some 150 miles, effectually cutting off the rebel railroad communications with Mobile, destroying immense quantities of supplies and severely damaging the resources of the Confederacy in other respects. Gen. Rosseau has returned safely to Marietta, losing only twelve men in the expedi-Gen. A. J. Smith has given the rebel Gen. For-

rest a severe chastisement in Mississippi. With two divisions, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, he marched on the 5th inst., from Lagrange to Tupelo, some sixty miles on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where he met a largly superior rebel loss was 3000, including several officers of distinction, killed and wounded. The raid into Maryland has not proved, on the

whole, so profitable to the rebels, nor so damaging to us as was at first reported. Parties of the retreating raiders have been overtaken by Generals Crook and Averill and forced to disgorge their plunder. The Richmond papers do not seem very jubilant in regard to the results of the invasion. The Examiner styles it "one of the most paltry affairs of the war." The principal objects for which it was undertaken-the surprise and capture of Washington and Baltimore-were not accomplished, and the mere capture of a few thousand head of cattle and horses, the burning of a few houses, &c. are regarded as a poor offset for the loss and disappointment which have attended the expedition.

Nothing of special interest has occurred during the past week, in connection with the operations of the army of the Potomac. Our soldiers are enjoying a much needed rest after the exhausting labors of the campaign, and Gen. Grant will probably content himself at present, with holding Lee at bay in his entrenchments. Some changes have occurred in the several army corps. Gen. Baldy Smith has been relieved of the command of the 18th corps, and ordered to report at New York. Gen. Birney, late of the 2d corps. succeeds him. Gen. Ord has been appointed to the command of the 10th corps in place of Gen.

One of our agents, Mr. V. Darling, now canvassing in York county, in a communication of considerable length, exposes with elaborate severity, the knavery of a class of cheveliers d'industrie, whose business it is to dupe the credulous and unwary into the purchase of lottery tickets, by spurious and fraudulent representations. We have already in repeated instances given our readers warning of the tricks of these lottery swindlers, and described their methods of operations. We do not, therefore, deem it necessary to publish the details furnished us by our correspondent. It is doubtful whether it would do any good. The victims of these swindlers are not usually found among the intelligent readers of newspapers, and as we make it a point to have no others on our list, the expose in our columns would be of little service to the class of individuals who are foolish enough to be gulled by them.

A correspondent writing us from Annapolis. Md., states that there are now in the General Hospital at that place 270 sick and wounded officers. During the recent raid in Maryland, the rebels made a demonstration upon Annapolis Junction, and all the officers that were able to do so, volunteered their services for the defence of the city. Among the first to volunteer were Lts. McKusick and Thurston of the 6th Maine Battery. They were put in charge of all the artillery. and had the rebels ventured an attack, would no doubt have shown the fighting qualities for which the 6th Battery is noted. The writer states that Gen. Chamberlain, formerly of the 20th Maine is very low, and probably will not very long sur-

"ONE CENT." Coins with these significent words upon them, are becoming very rare and a great inconvenience is caused thereby, in making change. We always knew there were many small men in the world, but never knew before that so many were small enough to make a business of hoarding up cents! Let them look out how they keep them, for Uncle Sam may fail to redeem

We are indebted to one of our subscribers Mr. J. Lord of Litchfield, for a handsome specimen bunch of Rareripe Onions of the Multiplier variety, grown by him the present season. He has raised about fifty bushels and is selling them in this market for \$4.00 per bushel. Were it not for the drouth of the season, he would have realized a much larger crop.

Crop Prospects and the Season.

falls is, of course, of but little value, though it

be better than to let it remain upon the ground.

Consequent upon the dry state of the weather

great ravage is being done by fires in the woods,

which have destroyed a large amount of wood,

and one or two buildings burned.

into a proverb that "a short hay crop makes a

From other States than New England-where

recent rains have changed the prospects, especial-

had an opportunity of examining the work, and

take great pleasure in commending it to public

patronage. It has received the approval of the

most distinguished bankers and engravers in New

England, Mr. Heath having in his possession tes-

timonials from the Suffolk bank, and the Bank of

Mutual Redemption, in Boston, the Manufactur-

ers & Traders bank, Portland, and from the cash-

THE SIXTH MAINE. A remnant of the gallant

6th Maine, numbering ninety-three officers and

ed by Colonel, now Brigadier General, Burnham.

is second to no other regiment from Maine. It

at the commencement of the recent rebel raid.

Theodore Lincoln, Co. F, Dennysville; Levi L.

In these hot, dry and dusty days, we are

again strongly reminded that one or two public

drinking fountains for "man and beast," erected

Pierce, Co. C, Machias.

iers of all the banks in this city.

little below the average.

VOLUETEER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Public at-A severe drouth of more than two months con- tention has been called during the past week to tinuance—broken only by occasional slight show- an informal conference at the Clifton House, on ers—is being felt throughout the entire State, and the Canada side of the Niagara river, between also extends over New England to a greater or less Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune and degree. The hay crop which is now nearly gath- Mesers. Clay, Holcomb and Saunders, rebel agents, ered—and which gave indications early in the with a view to ascertain the terms upon which a season, of an unusually large yield—will, owing correspondence could be opened between the Fedto the severe drouth, be something below an average, although it is of such a quality as to make up some of the deficiency caused by the dry weather. It has been harvested without injury agents, who did not claim to be authorized to and is in excellent condition. Judging from observations made during a week's stay in the country, and from letters of our correspondents, we hereafter prosecuted between the two Govern fear the grain harvest is so far exhausted as to be ments. The suggestion having been communi an almost total failure; even should we be bless- cated to President Lincoln, he directed Mr. ed with copious rains within a few days—we write July 25— oats, barley &c. could not recovable, and expressed his own desire to listen to er to give much of a yield. Early sown wheat propositions pointing to a restoration of peace —we noticed several fine fields last week—may and union. Mr. Greeley proceeded to Niagara be an exception to this statement, for the moist and at once opened correspondence with Messrs weather of May, gave it a good start, and it is Clay, Holcomb and Saunders. It was soon found in much better condition, although suffering in however, that these persons were acting entirely consequence of the drouth. Potatoes are cer- on their individual responsibility, having no tainly in as bad a condition as any of the crops, but if the tops do not dry up completely and die, the tubers will make a considerable growth before autumn, should we be visited by a generous structions, and telegraphed to the President a rain ere long. Let us hope and pray for its com- statement of the facts. Mr. Lincoln sends in reing. Corn has an advantage that other crops do ply, the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18th, 1864. not; the leaves shade the ground, the roots running deep into the earth are kept moist, and although the leaves roll up during the day, yet the coolness of night time brings them out again, and though suffering like the others, withstands the the aba

Any proposition which embraces the restora-tion of peace, the integrity of the whole Union scorching heat and dry weather much better.

The prespect for fruit is not encouraging the dry The prospect for fruit is not encouraging, the dry ceived by the Executive Government of the Unit weather seriously affecting the trees, and causing ed States, and will be met with liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct large amount of the fruit to fall. That which both ways. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

can be fed to cattle, swine or sheep, which will These terms-the only ones which would b anctioned by the country-not being palatable to the self-constituted rebel commissioners, the conference broke off, and that is the end of the bark, lumber, and in many instances have spread

to farms, burning buildings, fences, and other Simultaneously with the above, we have a property. In Aroostook and Penobscot counties counts of a recent interview at Bichmond be he property thus consumed has been consideratween Mr. J. R. Gilmore (better known to news ble, while in our own vicinity, fires are raging in paper readers under the nom de plume of Ed the woods—the citizens of Gardiner were called mund Kirke) and Jeff Davis. Mr. Gilmore was out and fought fire all day on Sunday last—and accompanied by Col. Jaques of Illinois, and was the air is densely filled with smoke. In Machiasport and vicinity, fires have raged to a great ex- President. He was courteously received and entent, destroying prorerty estimated it the agregate at \$50,000. In Hudson the buildings of terriew and the probabilities of any successful Mr. D. W. Tozier were consumed one day last negotiation with the rebel leaders until their arweek; and in the woods south of Bath fires have mies in the field are defeated and destroyed, may swept over hundreds of acres, seriously threaten-be judged from the following remark made to Mr ing the city. The fire department have been call- Gilmore by Jeff Davis :

ed out several times. A barn with twenty tons "This war must go on till the last of this ger of hay was destroyed. The woods in Belgrade, eration falls in his tracks, and his children seiz and at Togus near this city are reported on fire, his musket and fight our battles, unless you ac knowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Notwithstanding the severity of the drouth, Notwithstanding the severity of the drouth, Independence, and that or our extermination we we have much to be thankful for. It has passed will have."

Jounson's Force Pump. Tais is one of the famine." Be it so or not, let us rejoice that we have secured so large a yield, and that the means of keeping our stock and working teams, without which nothing could be done upon our farms this householder and is within the means of all. It famine." Be it so or not, let us rejoice that we year or another, is vouchsafed to us. And let us is a light and portable machine, easily handled. which nothing could be done upon our farms this year or another, is vouchsafed to us. And let us hope that the rain so much needed, will not, in the will of a kind Providence, be long denied the scorched and thirsty earth and the famishing corps.

Which nothing could be done upon our farms this year or another, is vouchsafed to us. And let us hope that the rain so much needed, will not, in the will of a kind Providence, be long denied the scorched and thirsty earth and the famishing corps.

Which nothing could be done upon our farms this year or another, is vouchsafed to us. And let us hope that the rain so much needed, will not, in the will of a kind Providence, be long denied the scorched and thirsty earth and the famishing ardens and shrubbery, it is invaluable. We had our house washed with one of these crops. little machines the other day, and its improved rolling mill in the South; foundries, pistol and there is danger that one not seen or foiled at except the right time may catch us. Such a result and Ohio railroad, where he meta largly superior force of the rebels, fighting five battles in three days, and defeating them in every encounter. He accounts seem more favorable, and the opinion is returned to Lagrange on the 20th, with a loss all told of 500 men, and not a gun or wagon missing, bringing in two thousand prisoners. The entire rebel loss was 3000, including several officers of rebel loss was 3000, including several officers of seems to be generally prevailing—the drouth seems to be destruction of a coat to fine we paint. This pump, worked by a single person, is capable of throwing a stream of water upon the roof of a house of ordinary height, and in little machines the other day, and its improved the drouth seems to be generally prevailing—the drouth seems to be generally prevailing—the drouth seems to be destruction of a coat to fine we pain the the factories, &c., &c. In addition, the government have works for casting shot and shell, making the fine may catch us. Such a result the drouth seems to be destruction of our army, for loss of the size of he struction of new paint. This pump, worked by a single person, is capable of throwing a stream of water upon the roof of a house of ordinary height, and in the South, and and a small surplus. The hay crop in New Lora is light, also in Pennsylvania. Other crops an average. Ohio experienced a drouth early in the season, but recent rains have given a good prospect for other crops. In this State the great have been saved in other instances by the use of the neighboring buildings. Thousands of dollars have been saved in other instances by the use of the first the great the great the great in many inwant is of men to harvest the crops, in many in-

stances they are wasting in the field for want of "In the town of Elvria, Ohio, a fire broke laborers. In New Jersey, Maryland and Dele- out which threatened to sweep the town. Two ware, the grass and grain crops are reported good.

The wheat harvest in Indiana will be fully an and saved their mammoth hotel. In all other dianal saved their mammoth hotel. rections Johnson's force pumps alone prevente average yield. In Michigan it will be hardly up the flames from spreading. It was estimated tha to the average of former years though the south-ern portion of the State is reported above this property, was saved in this manner, and to-day nearly every man in town possesses one of these pumps.' much on account of dry weather, and accounts

Joshua L. Heath, Esq., of this city is agent for from those States are not very encouraging though the sale of this excellent invention.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO MAINE. The Com ly of spring wheat, and other grains. Upon the whole, so far as we are able to judge from the mittee of Congress on the defences of the Northstatements of our exchanges and the letters of eastern Frontier will hold a meeting in Portland on intelligent farmers published therein, we think the 6th of August, remaining in that city and vithe entire crops of the great West will be but a cinity for the inspection of the fortifications, until the 19th, and will then proceed along the coast, calling at Fort Popham, Bath, Augusta, Rock-

HEATR'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. We have land, Belfast, Castine, Fort Knox, Bangor, Mount had occasion heretofore to speak of the system of Desert, Eastport, Calais, and other places, examcounterfeit detection so successfully taught by ining forts, arsenals, hospitals, and various har-Mr. Laban Heath, and which has been so warm- bors and islands on the coast of Maine. It is exly commended by bankers, cashiers and other pected that Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, Mr. business men in the community. Mr. Heath has Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, and other been recently employed in preparing and publishing an illustrated work, embodying in a clear and Engineers, Prof. Bache of Coast Survey, and comprehensive manner the details of his system other leading members of Congress, both Senate and the method by which the most skillfully exe- and House, will join in the excursion. The comcuted counterfeit work can be detected at sight. mittee will extend its explorations to the North-It is the only work of the kind now before the pub- castern frontier up St. John river to Madawaska, lic worthy of confidence or patronage. The illus- thence to River DuLoup round by Gaspe and the trations are furnished by the American Bank Note Gulf of St. Lawrence to Shediac, returning by Company, and are executed in the best style of way of St. John. Invitation has been extended art, furnishing an infallible test, by which the by Gov. Cony to the President to visit Maine durgenuine and the spurious issues can be almost in- ing the summer and time of examination, if con-

stantly distinguished and ascertained. We have venient. The iron steamer Scotia, formerly a rebel blockade runner, has been thoroughly fitted up and put in excellent condition, for the route between Augusta and Portland. She made her first trip to this city on Wednesday last. The Bangor Times says :

"The Scotia is a Clyde-built blockade runner she has been captured twice by our naval vessels After she was captured the first time she was sold to parties in New York and Portland, who again made a blockade runner of her, and sent her to Halifax or St. John, where she took in a cargo, which she delivered in safety at one of the reb men, in command of Capt. Theodore Lincoln, arrived in Portland on Friday last, their term of cotton she was again captured and again sold by service having expired. The regiment was re-cruited mostly in the eastern part of the State, and was expanied and left the State, and was expanied and left the State in Lulcruited mostly in the eastern part of the State, and was organized and left the State in July, New York blockade runners made an offer to 1861, under Col. Abner Knowles of Bangor. Its purchase her, but her owners not wishing to enreputation as a fighting regiment, while command- courage the nefarious business, absolutely refused to sell her at any price."

has participated in all the campaigns of the army tendered the use of its house of worship during of the Potomac, and left the front at Petersburg the interval they are without a pastor, (Rev. Mr. about two weeks since, arriving at Washington Rowe having resigned his pastoral charge of the They immediately volunteered for the defence of ces were held there last Sabbath, Rev. Mr. society) to the Congregational Society, and servithe capital, and were at once sent to the front, McKenzie delivering a touching and earnest diswhere they rendered timely service. The follow-eourse relative to the late destruction of the "Old ing is a list of the officers, who return with the South," from the text : "Gather up the fragregiment: Surgeon, Wm. Brock, Bangor; Capts. ments that remain, that nothing be lost." The Bassford, Co. B, Calais; L. Smith, Co. I, Ban-and power of the preacher, and the sermon was gor; Fred. Hill, Co. C, Machias; Fred. B. Ginn, attentively listened to. In the evening a meeting Co. E, Bucksport. Lieuts. John C. Honey, Co. was held upon the ruins of the old church, an impressive and interesting address being given by Mr. McKenzie. The gathering was one of deep and peculiar interest

On the 29th of June, a barn owned by John Wells in West Vienna, was destroyed in some of the many good situations near Water fire, with its contents, consisting of ten or twelve street, would be a public convenience, and a bless- tons of hay, three tons of straw, thrashing maing to humanity. Is not the suggestion worthy chine, four sleds, and nearly all his farming tools. the attention of our city authorities, within whose Supposed to have been purposely set on fire. Loss

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

THE CALL FOR HALF A MILLION MEN. The How A REBEL WRITER LOOKS AT THE SITUATION. President of the United States has issued a call To those persons who have been distrustful of for 500,000 men, for one year's service. The the ultimate success of the Union arms, and States and sub-districts are allowed till September are discouraged at the present apparently uning, when a draft will be made to supply the de- Georgia, we commend the following intelligent ency. The quota of this State under the call and candid view of the situation from a rebel outis 11.690, apportioned in the several Congression- look. We copy from the Georgia Constitutionaldistricts as follows: 1st district. 3,472; 2d ist of June 29th. The article was written previdistrict, 3,073; 3d district, 2,475; 4th district, ous to Gen. Sherman's last successful flank move-2,273; 5th district, 2,497. The apportionment ment upon Atlanta which has demonstrated the s made without regard to any excess or deficiency soundness and accuracy of the writer's judgment the State may have under former calls. It is un- upon the subject : erstood that Maine is credited with an excess of over 1,000 men who have entered the naval service, which excess will be allowed in the future settlement of its quota under the present call.

settlement of its quota under the present call.

It is important that immediate and resolute effort should be made by the several sub-districts of the State to fill their quotas if possible, by volunteering. Persons who are enrolled for service will also see by the following extract from a general order issued by the Adjutant General, that it will be for their advantage to secure substitutes previous to the draft:

the vast agricultural interest of the granary of our State, is a loss which we are ill prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve. The evil is, first, the withdrawal from market of the essential food; second, the increase of population caused by refugees, which makes an increased demand on the producing capacity of the State; third, the increased prices, which tend to depreciate the currency, which cannot bear another one-third repudiation. Then if it be more than stitutes previous to the draft: stitutes previous to the draft :

"The State Bounty of \$300 will be paid to men tions, and his rear by guards, it is an actual los listing prior to the draft, as substitutes for of empire.

se who are enrolled and liable thereto, as well

Therefore as those who are enrolled and hable thereto, as well as those who are enrolled and hable thereto, as well as those who are not, provided the cities, towns and plantations to which the volunteers are credited, have filled their quotas under the call of the President in October last. Men liable to draft are not at liberty to furnish as substitutes, those who are also thus liable; only those who are also thus liable; only those who are also thus liable; only those who are also thus liable to overside and the control of the community of the communi or not liable to enrollment will be accepted and receive State bounty as substitutes for enrolled men. Volunteer substitutes for enrolled men, must be those not themselves liable to draft—such as aliens, those under 20 years of age, volunteers discharged after two years' service, &c.

later, our broken columns were hurrying along the same road in retreat, and the lady who had believed the General could not save even her wear No State bounties will be paid to substitutes furnished after the draft is made. The only bounties paid by the United States are to volunteers enlisting prior to the draft. These bounties are as follows : For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, for one year, \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The first instalments of bounties will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, \$33.33; to a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, \$66 66; to a recruit who enlists in the army for three years \$100. three years, \$100. at that, are so expensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and in Europe when we boast

We call attention to the order of Adjutant General Hodsdon on this subject, in another of them.

ATLANTA. The city of Atlanta, Georgia, which ATLANTA. The city of Atlanta, Georgia, which now besieged by the army of General erman, contains about 20,000 inhabitants, in. rman, contains about 20,000 inhabitants, in-Sherman, contains about 20,000 inhabitants, including about 5000 refugees and government officials, which have been added to its population since the war began. Being in the heart of the Gulf States it was supposed to be peculiarly safe, and therefore well adapted for armories, arsenals and that with all allowance for the peculiar Confederate arithmetic which kills Yankees so rapididly—on paper!

Lieut. Gen. Grant was greatly mistaken in his idea that, having turned the flank of Gen. Lee in and supply depots. It was moreover the centre crossing the Rapidan, there would simply be the railway system of that section, whence foot race for Richmond. But two things have men and material could be advantageously distributed to all points. Three main railroads distributed to all points. Three main railroads distributed to all points. verged from it; the road to Chattanooga on the more dangerous to the flanker than to the flanked north; the Georgia road running east to Charles- does not apply. The strategy of Grant, which

Brunswick Telegraph from A. S. Dunning of mond. Harpswell, third mate of the ship Sam Dunning of Brunswick, gives an account of the loss of the ship in the China seas on the 19th of April last. The captain, mate, 2d mate, and twenty-two of Lee has choice of two evils. It he keeps the crew went down with the ship. The writer, of Grant and holds the Petersburg line inviolate with five others, were saved on a piece of the that flanker necessarily gets between him au poop deck, and drifted about six days and nights leftere they were picked up. Coat Alfred William II Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant, the before they were picked up. Capt. Alfred White- latter of course gets between him and the Sounter house of Topsham, was in command of the ship, and this was his first voyage as master. He source of supply now left, as the valley of Virleaves a widow and one child. The 2d mate, Charles Hunt, son of the late James Hunt, and have to attack Grant in one of his craw-fish Wm. Skofiold, son of Capt. Samuel Skofield, both of Brunswick, were among the lost. The Tele-

pick army never exists an hour without.

pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the valley and in 1854, by the veteran ship builder, Master its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton Samuel Dunning, and was considered one of the best ships ever set up in Maine; she was built of visions. Grant is to throw his army into fortifi the best white oak, thoroughly fastened, and of cations across the railroads from Richn 1,592 tons register. She commenced her last and so cut off her army supplies. Thus the star voyage one year since, from Liverpool to Aden, vation of a siege will be so effectually secured at the Paragraph for rice for Liverpool to Aden, vation of a siege will be so effectually secured at the paragraph for rice for Liverpool to Aden, vation of a siege will be so effectually secured at the paragraph of the paragr ce to Rangoon, for rice for Liverpool. She if an army could be found large enough to sur March 15th, 1864, and was lost April 19th. The Pemberton: provided, of course, that the Dan ship was insured in this country at the rate of ville road shares the fate that the about \$64,000, the original cost being about \$120,000. Her freight was also insured, here If Gen. Lea or

REPORTED MOVEMENT ON MOBILE. Destratches and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge have been received announcing the recent depart-the hills Grant will occupy and the trench grant will dig. If President Davis concludes upposed to be destined for an attack on Mobile. In allusion to the movement, the New O leans correspondent of the New York World, in a letter dated the 9th inst., says :

"The plan, so far as I can glean it from the retcent expressions but more intelligent action of the chief authorities, is to mass the troops at Pensacola, Florida, and be ready for any emergency, the principal object being to effect a di-version in favor of Sherman. The excellent harbor of Pensacola affords ample opportunity for supply and reinforcement, while, as the principal rendezvous for the navy, it promises the readiest co-operation from that most important adjunct of the war power. From Pensacola it will be easy to strike the railroads connecting Mobile with Montgomery, the State capital, and thus "sever the confederacy" anew, or to attack Mobile it-self—the former, perhaps, as preliminary to the latter. The force to be employed, in the hands of able men, is not inadequate to the task.

FIRES IN MAINE. The dwelling house and stable of Benj. Hersom in West Waterville, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The railroad depot and the house of Mr. A. Libbey was several times on fire. Loss estimated at \$4000-insured for \$1400.

n good sense to talk of the trap that Sherman oc-The dwelling-house of Nathan Whiting, of cupies, or of the bull-headed Grant butting his Stow was burned on the 6th inst. Furniture brains out against the ramparts of Richmo mostly saved, but a quantity of provisions were burned. Loss \$1000-\$350 insurance. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut

The Commencement at Bates College will occur during the present week. The annual containing an official list of the "New Stamp Duneeting of the Trustees will be held on Tuesday; ties," imposed by the Act of Congress of June nniversary exercises of the Graduating Class on 30, 1864. This card will be found very conven-Wednesday; oration and poem before the Alumient for reference, by all, and should be at the ni, and other exercises on Thursday. Ballard's side of every store-keeper, merchant, manufactur-College Band will furnish the music and the rail- er, broker, attorney or any other man of business, roads have reduced their fare for the occasion.

A Temperance Address to the children will be delivered on Saturday evening at Meonian Hall by Rev. Mr. Revel, an eloquent and effective laborer in the cause. Lecture to communence at 8 o'clock.

Capt. O'Niel W. Robinson of the 4th Me. Battery, died at the residence of his father in on Friday last. He was formerly a member of Waterford on Sunday, 17th inst., of disease con- the 2d regiment, afterwards enlisting in the 31st, tracted in the service.

The Waterville Mail records the death in that town, after a long illness, of Mr. A. Perkins, who for the last twenty years has been Cashier of Ticonic and Waterville banks. His age was 55. at Canton's Mills.

Hon. Charles Holden has been invited to de-Miss Annie Whittier of Madison liver the address before the Convention of editors drowned in the Kennebec near that place, on and publishers in Portland. Friday the 15th inst.

NEWSPAPER.

THE ATTEMPTED ROBERY AND RAID AT CALAIS .-The St. Croix Herald of July 19th gives an account of the attempted robbery of the Calais Bank by a gang of rebel sympathizers from St 5th, to fill their respective quotas by volunteer- favorable aspect of the campaign in Virginia and John, N. B. mentioned in the telegrapic despatch published by us last week. We copy the follow-"Monday was a day of excitement in this city

It was known for several days previous that a raid of some kind was in contemplation by rebel roughs who had recently left St. John, and by means of the vigilant efforts of our Consul in that city, the people here were enabled to prepare a suitable reception for the invaders. It was known that the Bank would be assailed first. A portion of Captain Flint's Company of State Guards was detailed for service. Pickets were stationed at "The magnificent army of Sherman has, of Captain Flint's Company of State Guards was detailed for service. Pickets were stationed at different points to give the alarm. At about 12 o'clock the robbers went to the Bank, and while their leader pretended that he wanted to exchange some gold for greenbacks, it was noticed that his hand glided suspiciously towards a revolver in his side pocket. The Cashier immediately gave the alarm, the guards rushed in, seized the three men and escorted them in triumph to the Municipal Court Room. The excitement was intense. There were good grounds for believing that the robbers had accomplices in the vicinity, and the State Guards and citizens were soon on hand in a body to repel any invasion or depredation. The prisononers were somewhat chop fallen at first, but soon put on very defiant airs, claiming that if their twenty-five associates had been on hand as expected, they would not only have robbed the Bank but roumpitted other depredations and hyrnod the city.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy were discovered in the city of the composition of our line was massed over half the entire rebels arm. Both sides, for the time daring the entire rebels were thoroughly defeated having failed to break our lines at any point and retreating in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field.

Our loss was 2000 men, principally from Gen. Hookeressful. Gen. MePherson drove the enemy several milles, and then stood as firm as a rock. Upon this portion of our line was massed over half the entire rebels arm. Both sides, for the time daring the entire rebels were thoroughly defeated having failed to break our lines at any point and retreating in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field.

Our loss was 2000 men, principally from Gen. Hookerers corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, exceeds 6000, including three Brig. General.

On the extreme left our operations were equally successful. Gen. MePherson drove the enemy several milles, and the store of our line was massed over the contro a raid, and Sherman holds his front by fortifica Therefore with harm actually done, and with ed, they would not only have robbed the Bank but committed other depredations and burned the city.

The ring leader had a Confederate flag in his pocket

New York 1 by 18 of 1 mediately around Atlanta. Creek, a General high in command told a lady it our hearing, that the crossing of the Mississipp by General Grant placed him at our mercy, and

that the only thing to fear was, that he would take the alarm and escape to his gunboats before we could make the attack. Twenty-four hours

ing apparel. That General was not named Pem

Instance after instance of this kind have we had

In like manner do we talk about Grant, and

Not that he has his choice of these three thing

but can force that choice upon us.

In Grant's moving upon the South of Richmo

and threatening James river near the city, Gen

Pemberton; provided, of course, that the

he has to put his finger on the slippery Grant and stop his flee-like flankings; and having found him

swap capitals, and giving Grant Richmond, starts off ahead of him for Washington, we will have

the army to subsist in desert waste between th

two capitals; have to make times on foot that will

eat the transports on the Potomac and the Chesa-

storm, and a seige to stand there should we get

We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and

Danville Railroads: we lose the railroads if we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his nightly

trenches if we try to save both. It is true tha Beauregard could still keep south of Grant,

and prevent raids into Carolina, but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless

he has enough men to attack Grant in reverse, and place him between two fires. We hope

possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such

by anything ever seen in that army before, nor

surpassed in the army of Lee, and very much like the love of the Old Guard for Napoleon. There-

fore he can flank and fight for some days yet, be

These are facts, and plain as they are, it is not

THE NEW U. STATES STAMP DUTIES FOR 1864

Street. Philadelphia, have just issued a new card

as it shows at a glance the amount of stamp duty

or tax on every legal or other instrument, as well

as the provisions of the Act, Exemptions and

Penalties of the Law. Price 15 cents each, or

Corp. Benj. Chase of Bangor, Co. A, 31st

Maine, died at the General Hospital in this city

and was wounded at White House, Va. in June

A son of Oakes T Bosworth of Canton

aged 8 years, was recently drowned in the strea

last, a ball passing through both thighs.

fore they get tired of it.

\$8.00 per hundred.

the fortications of Washington to

muse ourselves over a set of facts which are

complish their infamous designs.

In the afternoon the prisoners were examined before Judge Corthell. A letter was found on one of them wherein the raiders under fictitious names states that they are escaped prisoners, that they are bent on having money, and that they had prepared a receipt to be left at the bank for the money they intended to take but didn't.

oney they intended to take but didn't. Wm. Collins the ringleader is a tall, keen eyed man with a countenance indicative of treachery and baseness. He claims to be a Captain in the 14th Miss., but was recognized here yesterday by a St. John man who states that Collins has been a St. John man who states that Collins has been names are not given.

St. John for some months, that he was born names are not given.

Washington, July 25. A despatch from Gen. Sher. near Loch Lomond, and that he has often worn

not produce his commission as a Confederate officer. The prisoners were ordered to recognize in
the sum of \$20,000. They were sent to Machias
Goal under a strong guard, where they arrived at
half past 3 o'clock this morning. There is no
doubt that the prisoners intended to murder the
Cashier, and this evidence is strengthened by their
own evidence. Rumors were rite last evening what a large number of raiders from St. John and vicinity (of whom the three prisoners were the advanced guard) intended making a descent upon the city by water. Orders were received for the deposit.

As these notes draw interest from Aug. 25, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the of the deposit. Adjutant General at Augusta to detail 50 men belonging to the State Guards here for service night

MAINE MEN IN A REBEL PRISON. A correspondent of the Portland Press furnishes the following list of Maine officers, now in the rebel prison at Macon. Go. :

Chas P Mattocks, Maj 17th Me, captured at the battle of the Wildernees, May 5th, 1864; Geo H Pendleton Master, U S N, Yarmouth, Georgetown, S C, Jan 7th, 1864; J R Day, Capt 3d Me, Waterville, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Ma Cochran, Capt 16th U S Infantry, Litchfield, Chickamauga, Sept 19, 1863; Sam'l H Pillsbury, Capt 5th Me, Biddeford, July 24, 1863; Wm H Larrabee, 1st Lieut 7th Me, Danville, Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Marshall S Smith, 1st Lieut 16th Me, Livermore, Wilderness, May 5th, 1864; L C Bisbee, 1st Lt 5th Me, Canton Mills, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; J H Stevens, 1st Lt 5th Me, Acton, William's Ford, Dec 4th, 1863; Geo A Deering, 1st Lt 15th Me, Saco, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Samuel E Cary, Lt 13th Mass, Gorham; J C Norcross, Lt 2d Mass Cavalry, Farmington; Geo D Risbee, 2d Lt 16th Maine, Peru, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Samuel E Cary, Lt 13th Mass, Gorham; J C Norcross, Lt 2d Mass Cavalry, Farmington; Geo D Risbee, 2d Lt 16th Maine, Pittstoton, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; James W Childs, 2d Lt Lt. This movement necessarily forces Johnston into the defences of Atlanta and places the city with-Chas P Mattocks, Maj 17th Me, captured at the baton, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; James W Childs, ton, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; James W Childs, 2d Lt 16th Mo, Farmington, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Geo A Chandler, 2d Lt 5th Me, Lewiston, July 24, 1863; Nath A Robins, 2d Lt 4th Me, Union, Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863; J N Whitney, 2d Lt 2d R I Cavalry, Raymond; H M Anderson, Lt 3d Me, Richmond; Wm C Manning, 14 2d Mass Cavalry, Oldtown, is now held as a hostage at Salisbury, N C; W H Fogg, Master's Mate U S N, Bath, captured on the Rappahannock, in the Sattelite, Aug 1863, is now here.

CASUALTIES IN MAINE REGIMENTS. The following official list of casualties in the 7th Maine in the recent action near the defences of Washingthe recent action near the defences of WashingMEMPHIS, July 19. Vioksburg advices of the ton, are reported to the Adjutant General by Lt. Col. T. W. Hyde :

Maj James P Jones, killed; Lieut John E Bailey, rounded both legs severe; Capt Geo H Buker, arm. Co. A. Corp C W Johnson, leg severe; Priv Patrick Co. B. Corp Davis Noyes, arm slight; Priv S Row-

ell, hip slight.
Co. C. Corp Frank Long, side severe; Priv J Little-Co. C. Corp Frank and field, thigh do.
Co. D. Wm Bacon, ankle, severe.
W Farrar, knee severe.

terman, mortally.
Co. F. John Pocket, killed; John F Lee, killed;
Alex Humes, arm slight.
Co. I. TB Rose, head severe; Chas Snow, shoulder evere; S Condon, do do. Co. K. Corp Samuel N Carr, head severe; Priv Jos

The following Maine soldiers of the 18th army corps have been wounded since the 15th of July Justin E Batchelor, I. 9th Me, arm; Corp Geo Kenis-ter, H, 9th Me, foot; G P Rook, B, 9th Me, scalp.

missions have been issued from the office of the burg. Adjutant General during the past week :

D. C. Cavalry.—2d Lt Jos W Lee of Calais, 1st Lt G, vice Sargent, promoted. 1st Serg Albert C Came, Portland, 2d Lt I, vice Lee promoted. Corwin Wilder, 2d Lt K, vice Lakin. Robert C Smith, 1st Lt L, original vacancy. 1st Lieut Dan'l F Sargent, Brewer, Capt M, original vacancy.

19th Regiment.—2d Lt Chas Garland, Winslow, 1st Lt

possible hindrance, perieculy plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

The writer is aware from personal observation, there is a personal popularity and enthusiastic devotion to Grant among his soldiers, not equaled 19th Regiment.—2d Lt Chas Garland, Winslow, 1st Lt H, vice Hunter, promoted.

11st Regiment.—1st Lt Byron C Gilmore, Bangor, Capt F, vice Currier, promoted. 1st Lt Geo G Bolton, Bangor, Capt B, vice Shoppee, killed. 2d Lt Stephen D Benson, Bangor, 1st Lt A, Bolton, promoted. Serg Geo A Diokey, Bangor, 2d Lt A, vice Benson, promoted. 1st Lt Almond H Gushee, Appleton, Capt C, vice Williams, killed. Serg Alexander Crawford, Skowhegan, 2d Lt G, vice Gago, killed.

Gen. Crook while in pursuit Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp, and for a long time desperate, encounter took place. The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle tiat had succeeded in conveying thus far from Maryland. Crook, however, was as determined they should not escape.

11dt Crook) whipped the rebels, thoroughly,

> BE NOT DECEIVED. The public are particularly cautioned against being deceived by some persons who from ignorance, selfish motives, or some other reason represent, that Speer's Sambuci wine is made of elderberries, or what is termed elderberry wine. Speer's wine is no more elderberry wine than pure port wine is cider, or than Heidsick champaign is gooseberry juice.
>
> It is a well known fact that the name elderber-

ry wine is applied to a mixture of juice, sugar and water, and sometimes cheap liquor, in various proportions, forming a cordial and not a wine.

The Sambuco grapes, however, need no such unnatural admixtures with their juice, as they contain all the properties essential to a rich nu-tritive and valuable wine within themselves. The thousands of physicians in this country and Europe who are prescribing this wine as well as using it in their own families in preference to all others, is sufficient evidence of its superiority over imported wines, as well as over the manufac-tured sugared stuff, often called nativo wines. The only genuine Sambuci wine has Mr Speer's other places. The panic extends throughout the signature over the cork of each bottle. ity for a communion wine and its valuable proprties for medical use cannot be surpassed.

not deceived .- Portland Press. Druggists keep Speer's Wine.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN. THREE BATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA THE REBELS DEFEATED EVERYWHERE.

REBEL LOSS SEVEN THOUSAND. FEDERAL LOSS TWO THOUSAND.

ATLANTA PARTIALLY OCCUPIED. DEATH OF GEN. MCPHERSON. Success of Gen. Slocum's Expedition. THE NEW 7.30 LOAN.

committed other depredations and burned the city. The ring leader had a Confederate flag in his pocket which he said he intended to hoist on the heights near the city. This flag was captured by Capt. W. B. Taylor. It was new and if manufactured in Dixie has been well proserved. A large crowd of people collected in the vicinity, and there was a strong disposition to deal summarily with the offenders, for it is well known that they were a strong disposition to deal summarily with the astrong disposition to deal summarily with a strong disposition to deal summarily with the astrong disposition to deal

WASHINGTON, July 25. Further details of the desperate fighting at Atlants, state that our troops on Saturday buried 1000 rebels, who were left on the field within our lines, besides which the rebels buried many of their dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday exceeded 6000.

Our loss reached 2500 killed and wounded. Saturday Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlants, supposed to have been caused by the destruction of the supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered as an evidence of their intention to abandon the place.

Several robel Generals are reported killed, but their names are not given.

in St. John for some months, that he was born near Loch Lomond, and that he has often worn rebel uniform of late.

The other two prisoners give their names as Jones and Phillips. The former said he belonged to the lst Missouri Regiment, and that his wife and child were murdered by the federals under Jim Lane. He has a youthful look and his statement is probably as unreliable as his associates in villainy, neither of whom have it is believed ever been in the Confederate service. The testimony of the three prisoners established the fact that they were determined upon plunder, pillage and robbery, to be carried out on a large scale if their associates had joined them, and as Collins remarked in his evidence they were determined to accomplish their purpose "peacably if they could, but forcibly if they must.

The prisoner who gave his name Phillips, said he had been promised a chance to go on a piratical craft. Collins when asked said that he could not produce his commission as a Confederate officer. The prisoners were ordered to recognize in the

NEW YORK, 26th. The World's despatch contains some particulars of Rosseau's raid. He met with no op-position and destroyed railroads and rebel stores at his leisure. He captured Montgomery and destroyed all the public stores and the railroads leading from it. Ev-railroad leading from Atlanta is now broken up. Gold at 10 A. M. 2 581.

The Record of the War.

2d Lt the defences of Atlanta and places the city with-

man subsequently occupied his troops in tearing up the railroads of the most use to the rebels.

The distance of his forces from Atlanta is not mentioned.

12th report all quiet. The expedition under Slocum has been reinforce-

ed by cavalry sent by Gen. Washburn, and is marching again for the interior of Mississippi. Latest accounts from Gen. Smith place him on the 10th near Pontotoc. Forrest has issued a call for all citizens between

Forces has issued a call for all citizens between 15 and 65 to rally to his support, and for the old men and boys to come and take care of their horses while his men engage the enemy.

St. Louis, July 19. The Union publishes an extract from a private letter dated New Orleans 7th, which says: Last night a staff officer told me

that 15,000 men would start in ocean steamers to-day. They take fifteen days' rations and ammunition. There are now a large number of additional boats in Lake Ponchartrain, and more vessels have been added to the fleet off Mobile. Some think the expedition is for the capture of Mobile, so as to possess the Alabama river and establish a base of supplies for Sherman at Selma, while others believe the troops are destined for Fortress Monroe. This force may be designed to co-operate with Slocum's expedition from Vicks-

Pursuit of the Rebel Ruiders-Over Three Hundred Wagons and Many Prisoners Ta-ken.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 20. Important despatches received here last night indicate that our torces are successfully following the raiders, recovering large amounts of plunder from them. Gen. Crook while in pursuit Monday last, over-took the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp, and for a long time desperate, encounter took place. The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle tiat had succeeded in conveying thus far from Maryland. Crook,

He (Crook) whipped the rebels, thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain and took many prisoners. As usual, the enemy left their dead and wounded on the field. The Guerilla War in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 19. Some 200 gueril-las left in the rear of Col. Ford are committing depredations in the southern parts of this county. A large scouting party started from here yesterday, but has not been heard from since. A large number of refugees from Platte, Clay and Ray counties are arriving. The militia will be called

into service.
Sr. Louis, Mo., July 20. Private letters from Lexington say that from three to nine hundred bushwhackers are in Ray county. Some Federal troops had a fight with them Sunday, near Richmond, in which six or eight of our men, it is re-ported, were killed. About 300 guerillas were at Elktown on Monday. About thirty bush-

The St. Joseph Herald of yesterday says the city is full of refugees from the lower counties and hundreds have gone to Leavenworth and Its pur- whole county.

From the Southwest-Forrest Badly Whip-ped-The Rebei Gen. Fasikuer Killed. MEMPHIS, July 19th. One of Gen. Washburne's staff officers furnished the following: On the 5th inst., Gen. Washburne

We were never aware that there was so great a difference in the qualities of bar soap until after using the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap; our advice to our readers is go without delay to your grocer and get a supply, for it is a truly wonderful article and will not injure the finest fabrics; our experience is that it is the best and greatest dirt-extracter known among the many different brands of soap in the market. Their Depot is 112 Liberty Street, New York.

On the 5th inst., Gen. Washburne sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from La Grange. under Gen. A. J. Sm th, and Gens. Mower and Griereon, in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Forreat, with orders to bring him to bay and whip him. Gen. Smith was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

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small compared back everything It is stated by the rebel Gen. killed, and that

foot, and his ho From other so Smith met Forre fought him that he drove him b less than 300. Col. Walker killed. The Georgia C WASHINGTON formation from points south of

ment was made rebels by surpri Our cavalry ing to cut off Atlanta, thus pr the latter place, ing Johnston. miles of Atlan army are highly Victory over the Killed and W

WASHINGTON, patch from Gen. just received fro vided his force ward Millwood. to-day in front ing over 300 off cannon, several ers. Gen. Lilley hands. Col. B. killed. The can

to Martinsburg. heavy. Prisone 500; the forces included in the WASHINGTON are about gettin wond the Blue l prospects are ishes have occu

capturing of a co together with t booty.

The pursuit is under Gens. \ There is every are moving sout The World's rebel loss in the Montgomery cou stragglers. It is get into the Shen

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The Fight at Plunder Tra Raiders. have been brou They State tha plunder trains, er's Gap by a po finding it imposs by fire and retre The Star lear son county, Va. journing in Fair met with so may managed to keep trouble.

Important from tween Johnst Rebel Assault New York, lispatch of tomy, in strong f left of Atlanta

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tired to their we The Seige of NEW YORK. Head correspon severe fighting h Thursday. A r tery, and they d retreated in co battery. On Saturday forcements made

ed again they re the position by a at close range w execution. In in all directions theirs two hund expedition acco drawn. Pursuit of the NEW YORK, J Ferry correspon and Breckinrid the rear guard, main force. Snicker's Gap,

ons. More fighted the Ferry. across the stres then commence fearing a thrasl tor, but learning countermarche Note. Gen. (Early) immedia The Tribune Gen. Averill' are missing. The Battte near cls Defeated Federel Raid of Gen. McPa

NEW YORK, ton despatch say ed and prisone man, except v NEW YORK. . Tenn., despatch Gen. Rosseau left Decatur on and we learn fro that he had alre eutting commu Point, and dest ery and Colum Another Hero says the succ

the eastern and Another de at Poolerville, on the 14th with a body of WASHINGTO

patches from G lighting, and gi death of Gener he severest or Particulars o one day's late A cavalry o

CAIRO, July : expedition, giv

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

From the New England Farmer. THE CATPLE MARKETS

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

BOSTON MARKET...July 23.

Floar—The market is firm and steady and the sales have been at \$3,50 @ \$9.75 for Western superfine; \$10.25 @ \$10,50 for connextras; \$ 10,75 @ \$11,25 for medium do.; and \$11,50 @ \$14,50 for good and choice brands, including

if \$11,5) # \$14,50 for 2000 and carries; Yellow, \$1,74 @ vorite 5t. Louis.
Onex—Western mixed, \$1,74 @ 1,75; Yellow, \$1,74 @ ,76 | bushel.
Ars—A orthorn and Canada, 1,05 @ 1,100 | bushel.
Rys—2,25 | bushel.
Hay—Sales of Eastern at \$28.0 \$30.
Wool.—Fleeceand pailed Wool. 95 @ 120 | b.

NEW YORK MARKET ...... July 22.

Special Aotices.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

other on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at

and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold every.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

gogue are among its most valuable qualities. Settlers in new countries, persons traveling through infected districts, laborers

exposed to the miasma of stagrant water, or exhalations from new lands, should not fail to use the Cholagogue as a preven-

ive. It protects the system from fever and ague, fortifies

gainst malaria, wards off bilious attacks, and keeps up healthy

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while r.siding in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desure to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed cavelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATON D. BIBLE HOUSE,

Married.

In Garland, July 21, Heber Trundy of Dover, to Ellen Norton. In Belfast, July 16, Marcellus R. Cooper to Olive A. Hayforth. In Portland, July 19, William Jewett to Miss A. E. Hamilton. In China, July 17, Silas Crummett to Abbie E. Worthing of

Palermo.

In Gorham, N. H., July 11, at the Alpine House, A. P. An-rews, of Paris, to Persia A. Gray, of East Holliston, Mass.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

foot, and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources it is learned that General Smith met Forrest at Pontotoc on Wednesday, fought him that day and Thursday, and Friday he drove him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be last the control of the 15th the last day's rations were distributed, and next morning the expedition started to return, followed by Bufford's cavillative of the relative foot of the started to return, followed by Bufford's cavillative of the relative foot of the started footness. The footness of the started footness of the started footness, but was driven back each time with great slaughter.

On the 15th above the center occurred, Forrest footness of the started footness of the started footness. The footness of the footness of the footness of the started footness of the footnes less than 300, while that of the rebels is 2000. Col. Walker who commanded a brigade, was

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army are highly favorable.

Early to Winchester and the other division to

capturing of a considerable number of the enemy, together with the recapture of some of the stolen

rebel loss in the recent raid will amount to 2000.

severing rebel communications with Richmoud.

New York, July 23. The Herald's Washing-

the severest contest of Fridry.

by fire and retreated.

ion.

after going four miles.

From the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, when supplies were met at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country.

On the 20th the expedition reached Lugrange, with a loss all told of less than 500 men. Not a The Georgia Campaign—Continued Favorable Reports of Gen. Sherman's Operations.

Washington, July 20. The latest official information from Gen. Sherman, says his army gun or wagon lost.

crossed the Chattahoochie at several different points south of the railroad bridge. The movement was made with such celerity as to take the admit a loss of 2500. rebels by surprise.
Our cavalry were at once sent to operate on the

Among the rebels killed were Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forest, Harrison, and Green.
Col. Wilkins, 9th Minn., and Lieut. McMahon, railroads east of Decatur, one of the objects being to cut off Augusta from communication with Atlanta, thus preventing the removal of stores to be killed. The wounded are being brought into Memphis.

the latter place, and reinforcements from reaching Johnston. Our main army was within ten The expedition returned solely ou account of the exhaustion of supplies. We brought in 2000 rebel prisoners. The rebmiles of Atlanta. All the operations of the

Victory over the Rebel Raiders--300 Rebels
Killed and Wounded--Four Gans and 200
Prisoners Captured.
Washington, July 21. The Star says a disHenderson Threatened. Rebel Operations in Kentucky---Attack on Henderson Threatened. Louisville, July 23d. The Evansville, Ind.,

patch from Gen. Hunter reports the following just received from Gen. Averill:

NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20. Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Journal of yesterday says:

A courier arrived here Thurday from Henderson, Ky., advising the military authorities that Henderson had been attacked by a force of rebels ward Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and woundfrom 150 to 700 strong, and that fighting was ing over 300 officers and men, and capturing four

Persons who left later, report that the guerrillas were in the city, and that the Federal troops were in line of battle awaiting an attack. annon, several small arms and about 200 prison-Gen. Lilley is scrionsly wounded and in our hands. Col. Beard of the 58th Virginia was The timely arrival of the gun-boats would save

the Federal troops from disaster.

LATER. Passengers arriving last night, says
the gun-boat Brilliant was shelling the woods at
the lower end of Henderson, but it was not exkilled. The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners admit their force to have been the forces of Imboden and Jackson were not pected that the town would be much damaged. included in the before mentioned strength.

Washington, July 21. The Government has information that the rebels under Early Continued Activity of Rebel Guerillas in Mis-

St. Louis, July 23. The Democrat's Fort Leavenworth special despatch says:

Thoraton is now reported to be at Kingston,
Caldwell country, having been joined by his Major with a considerable force. Their joint stength

has information that the rebels under Early are about getting into a tight place. Our combined forces are pressing him in the valley beyond the Blue Ridge, near Snicker's Gap. The prospects are good of the capture of his entire force, bag and baggage. Already several skirmishes have occurred, resulting in the killing and is said to be 1,500.

Gen. Fiske is pursuing with the militia and Col. Ford with a portion of the 24 Colorado regiment is following.

There is but little doubt that disloyal parties booty.

The pursuit is being carried on by the foreunder Gens. Wright and Hunter with vigor.
There is every promise of large success. They
are moving south on parallel lines, and the trains

from Iowa and Illinios have been passing into Northern Missouri for the lost two months to join Thornton. This accords with the statement made by Thornton at Platte City, that 1500 Illinois flying from one column are pretty certain to fall into the hands of the other. nen would join his force.

A fight occurred this morning bet ween 80 guer-The World's Washington dispatch says the illas and a detachment of the State militia under Montgomery county, Md., is overrun with rebel stragglers. It is reported that the rebels did not get into the Shenandoah valley, but took the route this side of the Blue Ridge to Richmond. Maj. Cox, at Union Mills, Clinton county. Two

rebels were killed and two wounded.

Foreign Hews.

The Fight at Snicker's Gap---The Rebel Plunder Train Burned---Mishaps of the Raiders. Washington, July 21. Eighty-one prisoners have been brought here from Sandy Hook, Md. TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. By the arrival off Father Point of the Canadian steamship Damascus from Liverpool 7th inst., and Londonderry 8th, we are in possession of news two days later from Europe.

Rumors of the success of Gen. Grant has slighting affected the robot larger from the success of the success of Gen. They State that they were in charge of one of the plunder trains, and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of Gen. Crook's forces. A

nediately followed, and the train guard, finding it impossible to save the train destroyed it ly affected the rebel loan in London, and it was announced that the rebel agents were in possess-The Star learns from a former citizen of Madison of the amount needed for the September divi-

son county, Va., who for some time has been so-journing in Fairfax county, that he has reliable information showing that the rebel raiders have mot with so many mishaps in getting away wit' the campaign is now reduced to the question their plunder from Maryland that what they have the campaign is now reduced to the question.

The Morning Star rejoices, in the absence of the campaign is now reduced to the question.

NEW YORK, July 21. The Herald's Nashville dispatch of to-day says Gen. Sherman has, by a brilliant flank movement in the teeth of the enemy, in strong force posted at Atlanta, and by a rapid movement, thrown his whole army to the left of Atlanta on the railroad at Decatur, thus Semines. The Yeddo is a large vessel capable of On the 17th the army moved to within five resisting an attack, chasing or running away files of Atlanta, the left, under McPherson, oc-

cupying Decatur. The enemy appeared to be in force in the woods about the city; our army oc-D'Israeli moved a want of confidence resolution cupying a line forming the arc of a circle, north-east of Atlanta.

The debate in the House of Commons The debate in the House of Commons still pro-Nothing has been received to indicate that gresses. A fierce party spirit is evinced. A di-Johnston has been reinforced from Richmond.— vision is expected to night, some estimates give On the contrary, it is believed that Johnston can- the ministry only four majority. not move south of Atlanta, and that his army will be forced into the works of that place.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Later reports from Gen. Sherman state that Johnston yesterday moved out of Atlanta and attacked the left wing of our army at Decatur.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool 9th and Queenstown 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 19th. The assault was made with great vigor and resulted in a bloody repulse to the rebels, who reand others of the Alabama's crew; also several of the crew of the Rappahannock, all for Halifax;

The Seige of Charleston--- Union Victory.

New York, July 22. The Herald's Hilton
Head correspondence of the 13th inst., says that
severe fighting had taken place on John's Island Thursday. A regiment was sent to charge a battery, and they did it so furiously that the enemy cruiser. The Niagara left Antwerp on the 21st inst., to

retreated in confusion, barely getting off their cruise in the channel.

The Rappahannock was under strict surveillance at Calais, and was not allowed to leave.

The writer remarks that the Yeddo is one of battery.
On Saturday the enemy having received reinforcements made an attack, but after fifteen minutes severe fighting were repulsed. Strengthened again they returned and attempted to carry the position by assault, when our troops opened

the vessels bought by Prussia, her reported connection with the Confederates being untrue.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, the de at close range with grape and cannister, doing execution. In five minutes they were scattered in all directions. Our loss was only eighty-two; theirs two hundred and fifty. The object of the bate on D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed, and a fierce party spirit was manifested.

The debate was resumed on the 8th, amidst

theirs two hundred and fifty. The object of the expedition accomplished, our forces were withdrawn.

Parsuit of the Rebel Raiders—The Fight at Saicker's Gap.

New York, July 22. The Herald's Saicker's Ferry correspondent of the 20th, says; Our forces under Gen Wright pursued the rebels under Early and Breckinridge to that point, skirmishing with the rear guard, which was 24 hours behind the main force. When near Purcellsville, south of Snicker's Gap. Duffle's cayalry captured 82 way.

The debate was resumed on the 8th, amidst great excitement, the principal speakers being Osborn, Walpole, Palmerston, and D'Israeli. Newgate, at the solicitation of Lord Palmerston, withdrew his amendment, and moved his as already given. The result was against D'Israeli's motion, the vote being 295 against 313, the majority for the government being 18. Overwhelming cheers were given on the ministerial side of the House.

On the same evening in the House of Lords Lord Malmeshury moved a resolution similar to

main force. When near Purcellsville, south of Snicker's Gap, Duffle's cavalry captured 82 wag-ons. More lighting was had when our force reached the Ferry. Here we found our force engaged. Gen. Wright coming up threw several regiments across the stream, who maintained their position, then commenced maneuvering so as to destroy the copeny, when Farly receiving news from Lee and

fearing a thrashing from Washington, crossed the river and proceeded a few miles toward Winches-negotiations.

Nothing has transpired as to the sanged Private and proceeded a few miles toward Winches-negotiations.

An engagement took place on the 24, off Ragen

countermarched his forces.

Note. Gen. Averill must have whipped him (Early) immediately after he had commenced his backward march.

The Tribune's Winebester, Va., dispatch says
Gen. Averill's fight lasted three hours. Our
loss was not over 215 killed and wounded. None
are missing.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken The Battle near Atlanta on Friday---The Reb-els Defeated with Great Loss---Successful Federel Raid toward Montgomery---Death of Gen. McPherson.

The steamer Marathon from Liverpool 12th and ton despatch says in the attack on Sherman by the

robels, they (the rebels) lost from 600 to 800, kill- Queenstown 13th inst., arrived at New York on ed and prisoners. We held the field. All the the 24th. lines of retreat had been cut off by General Sher- There was a luft in Parliament after the great man, except via Macon, and that has probably been attended to before this time.

New York, July 25. The Herald's Nashville, supposed to have settled the opposition for the

New York, July 25. The Herald's Nashville, Tenn., despatch says:

Gen. Rosseau, with 2700 well mounted men, left Decatur on the 10th, for an extensive raid, and we learn from Richmond papers received here, that he had already commenced on the 18th, by cutting communication at Notasulga and West Point, and destroying the rail road at Montgomery and Columbia.

Another Herald's Nashville despatch of the 22d.

Supposed to have settled the opposition for the remainder of the session, which will close near the end of July.

The new Danish Ministry is for the present provisional, constituted under Count Charles Moltke. Several important posts remain unfilled.

The Morning Post thinks the summoning of such a reactionary leader to power, at this time, and the despatch of the King's brother to Berlin means peace, on the basis, probably, of the admis-

and the despatch of the King's brother to Berlin means peace, on the basis, probably, of the admission of Denmark into the Germanic Confederation—a measure which France forbids.

Other rumors of peace negotiations are afloat, but there despatch says that Gen. Rosseau was Another despatch says that Gen. Rosseau was the Declaration of Denmark into the Germanic Confederation—a measure which France forbids.

Other rumors of peace negotiations are afloat, but there is nothing authentic.

A certain amount of panic was prevailing at Conenhagen, and the war journals were calling

at Poolerville, Ala., 120 miles south of Decatur on the 14th inst., and had a slight engagement for the abandonment of the territories, and the with a body of the enemy—dispersing them. The Germans have commenced crossing the

patches from General Sherman represent repeated fighting, and give the circumstances attending the death of General McPherson, who fell in battle in Other continental news is quite unimportant.

Particulars of Gen. Smith's Mississippi Expedition—Forcest Whipped Five—Times Rebel Loss 2500—2000 Prisoners Taken.

Caro, July 24th. The steamer Hillman brings one day's later news from Memphis.

A cavalry officer who accompanied Gen. Smith's expedition, gives the following particulars:

Our forces consisted of a division each of cavalry and infantry, with a brigade of colored troops.

Smith was outnumbered by Forrest, although he whipped Forrest's force five times.

The lattle of the 6th was severe, the enemy be-

STATE OF MAINE. '

HEADQUARTERS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Augusta, July 20th, 1864. Tuesday, July, 19 1864. ted weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H

Angusta, July 20th, 1864.

Augusta, July 20th, 1864.

General Order, No. 27.

I—The anticipated call of the President for 500,000 volunteers, for one year's service, has been made, and he announces a draft immediately after September 6th next, to fill the quota of each locality then found deficient, and such draft will necessarily be had for deficiencies under ail or either of the three last calls of exist.

II—Provost Marshals will make the apportionment under this call in due time, upon the various Cities, Towns and Plantations.

III—Provost Marshals will make the apportionment under this call in due time, upon the various Cities, Towns and Plantations.

III—So to 150 to 150 to 150 to 20 to 25 to 150 to 20 to 25 to 25 to 20 to 25 to 

this call.
VII—General Order No. 25, of the 18th instant, is herewith

Bounty.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Noture of the State of the State In rebellion, saitable persons will be given upon the present call for enlist-ments of retrieve axeeding one year.

X—Under War Department Order No. 227, of the 9th instant, (just received, for recruiting next and the State In rebellion, saitable persons will be authorized by the Governor upon due recommendation, to engage in that service in behalf of such Cities, Towns and Plantations, and associations of enrolled men and others as may elect thus to fill their quotus and procure study interest thus obtained, will be made as soon as the State Is over the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, with such enlistments, and the requisile rolls and papers are filed in this office.

X—Under War Department Order No. 227, of the 9th instant, (just received, for recruiting that the Cities, Towns and Plantations, and associations of enrolled men and others as may elect thus to fill their quotus and procure study in the such state is defined that the fill the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, with such enlistments, and the requisite rolls and papers are filed in the official received the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, with such enlistments, and the requisite rolls and procure at the fill the Adjutant General's Office in W

DYSPEPSIA CURE! THE World's Great Remedy

FOR DYSPEPSIA, and all Diseases of the STOMACH AND BOWELS.

ONE BOTTLE Flour—State and Western 29@25c better—State 9 40@10 50: this 10.25 @ 12.00: Western 9 95 @ 11.25. Southern firmer—sales at 10 50 @ 12 0. Canada 10.00@11.75. Southern firmer—sales at 10 50 @ 12 0. Canada 10.00@11.75. ONE DOSE

Wheat—4 @ 5c better. Milwaukie club 2.38@2.50; amber
Milwakie 2.46 @ 2.52; red winter Western 280 @ 2.67.

Corn—Mixed Western 1.61 @ 1.62.

Outs—Canada 99 @ 1.00.

Sick Hendache. will INSTANTANEOUSLY RELIEVE the most aggravated at

Cholera Morbus, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Sickness at Stomach. Fever and Ague, Heartburn,

Colic Pains. and in fact all Diseases proceeding from the STOMACH AND BOWELS. Its a sovereign and permanent cure for INDIGESTION AND GENERAL DEBILITY, ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their

ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the combauntly how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. The purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate singuish or disordered organs into their natural action and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they care the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. White they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminishout doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any its of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent elergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that, ourpreparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausease.

The Agent below make just one trial of it.

The Agent below maned is please

evacuant medicine. They also, by parilying the blood astimulating the system, oure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kitneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Avra's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Avra & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. PUFFER, Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLEBALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland; S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast; W. L. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Me.

2m29

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excrutiating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S BOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at the properties of the body, or obstructed the body, or obstruction of its functions. The same is submer and winter, for productiveness, abundance of water, beauty of location—in fact for everything which recently occupied by A. O. Mitchell.

The farm is under a high state of cultivation, and for easiness of access, both in summer and winter, for productiveness, about dance of water, beauty of location—in fact for everything which recently occupied by A. O. Mitchell.

The farm is under a high state of cultivation, and for easiness of access, both in summer and winter, for productiveness, abundance of water, beauty of location—in fact for everything which recently occupied by A. O. Mitchell.

The farm is under a high state of cultivation, and for easiness of access, both in summer and winter, for productiveness, about access, both in summer and winter,

nee that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, Auburn, July 15, 1864. and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cages, and pleasant to the taste, and PLOWS:

the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physician MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.



These Plows run very steady, hold easy, and have long beer elebrated for their superior turning capacity, easy draft debrated for their superior rength, and durability.

The castings are all polished and the whole finished up in aperior style of workmanship.

Testimonials, prices, &c , sent gratis on application.

Address

T. B. HUSSEY,

North Berwick, Me.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. The preventive powers of Osgood's Chola-

MONDAY, September 5th, and technical technical

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership herectofore existing between David Golder, J. D. Carliste, and myself, in the name and style of D. Golder & OO., in the Spool Manufacturing Business, at Belgrade Mills, is this day dissolved; and that the subscriber will not be holden for any debts hereafter contracted in the name of said firm.

P. J. AUSTIN.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber in PLYMOUTH, on TUESDAY NIGHT, July 19th, TUESDAY NIGHT, July 19th,

A DARK RED MARE,

(with a dash of gray hairs, 13 years old, Black Mane and Tail.

Wheever will return said Mare, or give information where she or
the titlef may be found shall be sultably rewarded.

REUEL RICE. Plymouth, July 23, 1864.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
THE FALL TERM will commence MONDAY, August. 8th.
Students will be admitted to any class in the Seminary College
or Normal Course for which they are prepared.
Send for Circular.
H. P. TORSEY, President.
Kent's Hill, July 14, 1864.

A FARM of 50 or 100 acres, situated on or near the sea-shore between Portland and the Kennebec river. Any one having such a farm for sale will do well to address a line to the undersuch a farm for sale wall do well.

C. C. BOBBINS,

United States Army,

JARVIS' HOSPITAL,

Baltimore, Md.

In Augusta, July 7, Carrie, only child of Charles E. and Laura W. Goltar, aged 2 years 4 months; July 17, of consumption, Sidney Snow, only son of the late H. C. and Ennice C. Bean, of West Sidney, aged 20 years 2 months, 20 days.

In Pittston, July 2, Charles, son of Benjamin Clark, aged 19 At Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, William H., son of Cerydon C. and Haidah E. Hunnaford, aged 18 years 2 months. At Hammond Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., June 8, of his wounds, Reuel Smith, aged 22 years, 10 months, 10 days.

In Venna, July 21, of diptheria, Annette, daughter of Henry and the late Mary Jane Dowst, aged 10 years 9 months.

In New Orleans, La, at Marine U. S. General Hospital, Calvin Taylor, formerly of Clinton, aged 43 years 4 mos 15 days.

In Wahlington, July 7, Joseph L. Smiter, 32d Mass. Regt, of Amesbury, Mass., formerly of Sidney, aged 43 years.

In China, July 17th, Caleb Parmeter, aged 83 yrs. 9 mos.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Corner Bridge and Water Sts., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

P. \$100.B.

DOUNTIES obtained for Soldiers who have served 2 years, Dounties obtained for Soldiers who have served 2 years, or been wounded in battle. Bounties and Back Pay obtained for Widows or Heirs of deceased soldiers. Pensions renewed for Invalid Soldiers or Seamen. Pensions for Widows, Mothers, minor children or orphan sisters of deceased Soldiers or Seament Prize money collected for Seamen or their heirs. Bills for Board and Transportation of Recruits or Drafted men promptly collected. Approved Claims cashed. Advice free. Charges uniform and at the lowest rates. Application should be made in person or by letter. r by letter
References. How Samuel Cony; John L. Hodsdon, Adj't leneral of Maine.

J. H. MANLEY, U. S. War Claim Agent, New Block, Corner of Bridge & Water sts. Augusta, Maine.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW. AUGUSTA, MAINE,

BAKER & WEEKS, OFFICE

Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House AUGUSTA, MAINE. WAR CLAIM AGENTS LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

INITED STATES CLAIM AGENT. GEORGE F. NORTH.

No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,
Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for
foldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also
invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States
und State promptly attended to.
REFERRENCES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon
Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

8tf DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP. FOR FEMALES. A Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial,

This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, sine which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the the country, and can be relied upon as giving decided relief. ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE, NOT THWART IT.

The formula originated with a Physician of high standing an xtensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be take without the least danger to the most delicate constitution.

Pilot has the following:—"A radical cure for Drunkenness may be procured of D4. BEERS, No. 31 Essex Street. There is no humbuy about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the radical cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers of this city. We know of many who have the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use.

N. B. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient.

3m31\*

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, 3m31 No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY,
3m31 No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The undersigned commissioners, appointed under a Resolve of the last Legislature, and authorized and directed by said Resolve to invite and receive donations and benefactions in aid of the proposed "College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mschanic Arx," and to receive proposals for the location thereof, hereby give notice that they are prepared to roceive such donations, benefactions and proposals, and request that all communications touching the same may be made before the first day of September next, addressed to the undersigned, Wx. G. Crossy, at Belfast.

WILLIAM G. CROSSY, 10 AND 12 AND 12 AND 12 AND 12 AND 13 AND 14 AND 15 AND 15 AND 15 AND 16 AND 16 AND 16 AND 16 AND 16 AND 17 AND 16 AN

This article has an extensive sale in the eastern part of the tate, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials an be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cures

Offer for sale

or powdered Bone for Top-Dressing grass land. This is the best season for applying it, as the second crop of grass will be greatly benefitted thereby.

Also FOUNDRY FACINGS from Coal. CASH paid for Bones.

2w32

Line PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A first rate GRIST MILL for grinding wheat, of the company of the com

Salary \$50 per Month,

OR COMMISSIONS ON SALES. FOR CIRCULARS AND SPECIMENS ADDRESS

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, ETC., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, AUGUSTA, ME. O. HOLWAY, 27tf

IN LEARNING PIANO MUSIC

WOOLEN WEAVERS WANTED.

GOOD WOOLEN WEAVERS will find a pleasant shop and good pay upon warrs work at the mills of the North Vassalboro' Manufacturing Company.

Also fifty young or middle aged men will find profitable employment through the autumn and winter.

THOS. S. LANG, Agent.

4w32

No. Vassalboro', July 15, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE Charter of the BANK OF WINTHROP having been surrendered in compliance with a law approved March 26, 1863, notice is hereby given that the liability of said Bank to redeem its bills will expire on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866.

D. STANLEY, Ossibier.

D. STANLEY, Ossibier.

May 19th, 1863.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE GRANITE BANK, Augusta, receives subscriptions to the U.S. 10-49 BONDS.

Bubacribers will be furnished at par. BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

S. 30 BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

May 19th, 1863.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

The Greatest Opportunity ever Presented

TO PROCURE

VALUABLE JEWELRY.

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCHS, &C., &C.

regard to value.

And not to be paid until you know what you are to receive

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. 100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches,
100 Gold Watches,
200 Ladies' Watches,
500 Silver Watches,
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains,
1,000 Chatelain and Guard Chains,
3,000 Vest and Neck Chains,
4,100 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches,
7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops,
5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins,
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets,
2,000 Chased Bracelets, \$100 00 each.

\$15 00 to 25 00 each.

\$15 00 to 25 00 each.

\$12 00 to 15 00 each.

\$0 to 8 00 each.

\$0 to 9 to 9 each. LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,
PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS

And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.

CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS.
REFERENCES.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill.
Hon. Joshah H. Drummond, John S. Tansey.
Hon. John S. Tansey.
Hon. John S. Tansey.
Hon. John S. Tansey.
Hon. Richard D. Rice.

WILLIAM T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta.

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all
the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed.
These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office,
without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will
see winst article it represents, and it is optional with you to send
one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the
list of same value. In all transactions by mail we charge for
forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1;
ELEWSE for \$2; Thirty for \$6; SIXTY-Fives for \$10; and One
HUNDARD for \$15 By this mode we give selections from a
varied stock of fine goods, of the bea, make and latest styles,
and of intrinaic worth at a nominal price, white all have a
chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

We surrantee entire satisfaction in covery instance.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance. AGENTS .- Special terms and Premiums to Agents.

4w32 303 Broadway, New York.

TR. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND! THE GREAT AND POPULAR REMEDY For Colds, Coughs, Honrseness, Sore Thront, Croup and

Whosping Cough.

Cures Gravel AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

without the least danger to the most delicate constitution.

Inquire for Circular at any druggist's.

GILMAN BROTHERS,
3min29

PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$15.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the beest, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals.

Many are Saving and Making Money by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, &c., can be printed at a trilling expense.

PRIOR OF PRESSES O., 6m22

BRUNKARD STOP:

A REMEDY has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cured in the strength of the throat in the strength of the throat in the strength of the strength of the throat in the strength of the throat. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was an extinct of the strength of the throat in the strength of the throat. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was an extinct of the strength of the throat. It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients to modify its action as an astringent. Of course it was an extraction as an astringent. Of course it was a consumal quantity was prepared for a lady who had a bad cover, and there has been no return of the difficulty for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing.

A REMEDY has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cure.

A REMEDY has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cure to the influence of the fine throat difficulties. But with all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained of ever putting to ask of the fine throat difficulties. But with all these fla

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flatterize terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacions not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

tions of the kidneys, debility of the stomaon and other kiddred organs."

Rev. S. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., says:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken your Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Rev. H. D. Hodge of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a physician, says:

sician, says:
"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney
diseases."

NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE.

NEWHALL'S use shaw's horse powders challenge coffee Must acknowledge that it is rightly named, for it is UNEQUALLED BY ANY SUBSTITUTE, For the expensive kinds of Coffee. No one should fail to buy it.

MANUFACTURED BY H. B. NEWHALL, No. 36 South Market Street, Besten,

COM MISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of ENOS FOSTER, late of Readield, decased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from July 11th, 1864, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the house of Willard Goldes, in Somervitle, Lincoln County, on SATURDAY the third day of September, and on SATURDAY the third day of September, and on SATURDAY the fifth day of November, rest, for that purpose.

ANSON B. BOWLER, July 19, 1864.

FOR TOP DRESSING.

THE BOSTON MILLING & MANUFACTURING CO., 15 Morchants' Row.

And sold by Grocers throughout the country. 4teop29

And sold by Grocers throughout the country. 4teopase of land, with a good supply of Wood and Water. The land is new and in a high state outling the whole together, or I will sell about 70 acres with the Barn, Orchard and most of the Wood.

Any one wanting a good Farm, pleasantly and conveniently in the will sell about 70 acres with the Barn, Orchard and most of the Wood.

A first rate GRIBT MILL for grinding wheat, eorn, provender, &e., in thorough running order, together with a good sawmill, containing shingle and lath machines attuated in the beautiful and thriving village of Mount Vernon, on the stage road
about haif way between Farmington and Augusta. Baid Mills
are situated in a good farming community, abounding with
plenty of timber for the saw-mill. It is a first rate paying property; the owner only selfs for the purpose of going West, it
will be sold on vory reasonable terms. For further particulars
inquire of R. M. MANSUR, Augusta, WARREN WEEKS, Farmington,
or of AREH, WALKER, on the premises.

The subscriber has obtained letters patent for improvement in the Cheese Press, which makes it all that can be desired. The most essential improvements are, First, the pressure power is attached to both ends of the press beam by the use of pinions and racks, giving an even and accurate pressure to every part of the cheese. Becond, I use a spur wheel and small pinion to increase the power of the press, by the use of which from three to six pounds is warranted to press any cheeses, on an eighteen inch lever. The press beam is easily run up and drawn by the use of a small crank, to which the weight is attached. The third improvement is to construct, when desired, two presses within the same ends, occupying no more space on the floor than a single press—or one foot by two. Other improvements of less importance are attached to the press. The first and second improvements can be attached to most of the presses now in use.

North I vermore, July 4, 1864.

Is experienced by those who use "Richardson's New Method," universally acknowledged to be the Best Back of Instruction for the Piano Forte ever published. Ten thousand copies of this work are sold every year. Distinguished Pianists and Teachers invariably recommend it as one that cannot be excelled. Price \$3.50. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 32 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Ase't Quarternasten's Office, and Derived Distinguished to the Best Back of Instruction of the Poan Form Gardiner to Litchfield, 8 miles from Gardiner to Lewiston. Momouth, Waies, &c., and well known as BACHELLENGER'S CORNER. The farm contains about 90 acres of land, a part of which is under a good state of cultivation. The house and perfectly sound in all respects.

PROM four to six hundred CAVALRY HORSES will be purchased at Augusta, Maine, of the following description, vis: From 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, in good flesh, weighing not less than nine hundred pounds, and perfectly sound in all respects.

S2:1 R. BRINKERHOFF, Capt. & A. Q. M. St. Capt. & A. Q. M. St. Capt. St. Cap

718 ACRES,
Located in Stetson, still for sale. For particulars see March
numbers of this paper, or enquire of the subscriber on the prem-

THE CABINET ORGAN

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON.

IS RECOMMENDED BY TWO HUNDRED of the most distinguished MUSICIANS

ORGANISTS, and

ARTISTS Of America, as unquestionably far superior to all other simila Instruments. Among those who have given written testimonials to the superiority of THE CABINET ORGAN are

Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, Henry S. Cutler, George W. Morgan,

Embracing a great part of the musical talent of the country. It must be readily admitted that an instrument which receives the

one for himself that such is the case.

In 1653 Mesars. M. & H. commenced the manufacture of improved Melodeons. They studied constantly the operation of these instruments in all their parts and conditions, and, by employing the best workmen that could be obtained, and encouraging them to excel in their several departments, they were enabled to make valuable improvements, till in the fall of 1865 they introduced to the public the Oroan Harmonium, which was a decided advance upon any similar instrument then known, and received the highest tokens of favor from the most distinguished musical critics and amateurs. Stimulated by this success, H. & M. renewed their efforts, and by the addition of still farther and more important improvements, they had the satisfaction, near the end of 1862, of presenting to the musical world the now justly celebrated

hich for the following reasons is manifestly preferable to all her instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind, and but tile inferior to the costly pipe Organ, except for the larger class churches and audience rooms:

It is to such poculiarities that the great celebrity of the Cabi-net Organ is due, and it should be most distinctly noticed and remembered by all interested or about to purchase that it is

"Cabinet Organs."

All persons interested are invited to send for full description of these instruments, with styles and prices. Prices from \$95 to \$550. MASON & HAMLIN,

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Third District of Maine,
All persons enrolled who claim that they are not liable

1864. That said Taxes and Duties have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same on TUESDAY, July 8th, at the office of GEORGE W. WILOOX, in Gardiner; 6th and 7th at the State Bank, in Augusta; and the 11th at Ticonic Bank, in Waterville; and during the remainder of the month of July at my office in East Readfield.

That for the County of Lincoin, FRANCIS STILPHEM, Eq., will attend July 6th and 6th at Wiscasset; 7th and 8th at Damariscotta; and 9th at Waldoboro'; and each succeeding day until July 5lst at his house at Dreaden Mills.

That for the County of Semerset, DANIEL BUNKER, Esq., Deputy Collector, will attend at Skowhegan, July 6th and 6th, Scion, July 8th, and at Hartland July 11th, and each succeeding day in the month of July at his house in Fairfield, (Kendall's Mill)

And I further give notice that "all persons who shall revised.

Fifty Dollars for Season Service. Beventy-five Dollars to Warrant. Season to commence May 1st, ending August 18th. Note or he money required in all cases at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and one oller new week to nature.

Will stand at my Stable near the East end of the Kennebec Bridge, for the use of mares this trotting Stock horse in the State.

TRUMS—single service \$10; Season, \$15; Warrant, \$20.

JOHN SHAW.

FRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the Belfast Road about four miles from the city, two HORSES, which are described as follows: The first was a light red, six years old; and the second a four years old mare colt, dark brown. Said horses have been missing since Tuesday, July 5th. Any person giving information of their whereabouts to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

Augusta, July 11, 1864.

GEO. W. DUDLEY.

3w31\*

3000 ROLLS, NEW STYLE PAPER HANGINGS,

Just received and for sale by DORR & ORAIG,

6 #29 West End Kennebse Bridge.

THE FALL TERM will commence August 23d, and continuous weeks.

Waterville, July 13, 1864.

J. W. Lamb, Principal.

John Zundell, L. M. Gottschalk, and others,

moracting a great part of the musical talent of the country. It must be readily admitted that an instrument which receives the indorsement of such an array of the most competent musical judges, must possess most decided points of excellence and superiority, and a careful and candid inspection will satisfy any one for himself that such is the case.

CABINET ORGAN

of churches and audichoe rooms:

1. Its organ-like quality of tone.

2. Its great volume and power.

3. Its unequalled variety of expression.

4. Its remarkable quickness of action.

5. Its adaptation to both sacred and secular action.

6. Its great durability. Being made of first class materials, in the most workmanlike manner, it is not likely to get out of order, and may be transported with safety around the world.

7. Its great economy. Its cost is moderate; it occupies little room, and is warranted for five years.

and can be supplied only by them and their appointed agents. The instrument is the result of inventions and improvements duly patented and held by M. & H., who place their imprint thus: "MASSON & HAMLIS CARREST ORGAN," in gill letters on every instrument. Persons will please observe whether or not the above lettering is on the instrument for which they are negotiating, as parties have suffered by having inferior instruments paimed off upon them under the representation that they were "Cabinet Organs."

274 Washington Street, - - Boston 7 Mercer Street, - - - - New York. ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT.

Collector's Office Third District of Maine, }

East Readfield, June 22d, 1864. }

In pursuance of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue in support the Government and to pay the interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory Act of March 3d, 1863, I hereby give notice that I have received from GRORGE W. WILCOX. Ecq., Assessor of the Third Collection District of the State of Maine, the Annual List of Duties and Taxes assessed by him in the month of May, 1864. That said Taxes and Duties have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same on TILESDAY.

dail's Mill )
And I further give notice that "all persons who shall neglect
to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them to
the Collector or his deputies within the time specified, shall be
liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof," and the penalties when incurred will be universally en

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal DOTO'.

TEHMS:

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

A light Chestmut Colored Horse, about twelve years old; had one white hind foot, foretop cut square just above his eyes; also mane cut to about ten inches in length. Whoever will return said horse or give information

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

BUTTER WANTED.

Cash and the highest price paid for Butter, by

JOHN MARTHUR, No. 1 Market Support

Augusta, Pab. 19, 1864.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, on the night of June 23d,

Toward dawn it sounded yet again, Plaintive and lone, and faint and far;
"Twas like a childish cry of pain,
Or utterance, as, "Mamma, mamma!" She sprang from bed, and sought her child: Soft nestled in its crib it lay, And on each sleeping feature smiled The first faint promise of the day.

Back to her bed the gude-wife crept, Her eyes half blind with tender tears: "In God's own hand my darling's kept-How foolish are a woman's fears! "Some lamb, most like, has strayed the fold, The poor lone thing was bleating 'ba,' Which, borne upon the fog and cold, Seemed to my mother care, 'Ma, ma.'"

Our Story-Teller.

AGNES LANGLEY.

None could desire a fairer future than that hich seemed to lie before Edward Langley, when

the age of five-and-twenty, he was called to

ne bar. Possessed of a handsome fortune, and arrounded by influential friends, he needed only

early to spend his time over unattractive studies

e left none of the usual devices for killing time

ntried, and the best years of his life went by un-

turned from their honeymoon before they com

enced a career of inordinate extravagance.

hey took a showy house, set up a carriage and

artly by the bounty of a wealthy brother.

One little daughter, the only fruit of their nion, remained with Mr. Laugley, at first increas-

d-Rachid, the garrulous Barber, the countless ovely ladies, the tremendous Genius of the Lamp,

ther, battled bravely with hosts of difficulties, ame off conqueror, and finally, her hand in his

and it slow and tedious work ; more than once

fled out, and was seen no more until the next quarter-day.

In unvarying round this had gone on for many years, and it was to the infinite surprise of old Mr. Langley that when he entered the office one day, prepared for the usual form, his brother rose up abruptly, all smiles and graciousness, and bewildered him with civilities; so glad to see him! Would he not take a chair? And how was Miss Agnes? So glad, to hear she was well! He had better not sit in that corner, as the window was open overhead; with a multitude of similar Next day a pitteous tale went round, The village street was all agog; A child's dead body had been found Stiff standing in the meadow bog! The little feet had strayed away;
The clinging mire had held them fast
'Till death, slow dawning with the day,
Brought her its blest release at last. And there, throughout the livelong night, A helpless child of tender years, Fainter and fainter with affright. Had called "Ma, ma," to sleeping ears! I knew her not—I only found
In printed page this tale of fear;
But when I cease to hear that sound,
I shall have ceased all sounds to hear.

dinary dilligence to ensure success. But, unappily he had neither brilliant talent, nor yet at steady perseverance which so often supplies the place of original genius. Legal lore had we charms for him, and he loved pleasure too said, after a short pause. "Perhaps they are a little changed. The fact is, Ned, I was not able to pay you much attention up to the present time; I could not afford it; but lately I have made a lucky speculation, and I am now a rich and law speculation. The fact is, Ned, I was not able less ceremonious. It was evident that he did not time; I could not afford it; but lately I have made a lucky speculation, and I am now a rich and I am now a ri is mornings were wasted lounging in fashionable aunts, with idle and empty companions. His renings were spent in ball-rooms and theatres.

nproved. At nine-and-twenty he married a oung lady who was pretty and amiable, but quite s frivolous as her husband. They had scarcely I want to introduce my niece to her cousins; in short, we must establish a pleasant social intercourse. So to begin: Can you, my dear fellow, dine with me on Thursday? We are to have company that you would like to meet. Sir Thomas Bently will be with us, and the Reverend Mr. air, gave stylish parties, lived brilliantly for air, gave stylish parties, lived brilliantly for ine or ten years, and then suddenly sank into ankruptcy. The poor wife, who had hitherto arcely realized their positson, died of shame and brrow. Her husband was now peevish and un-Rhetoric, this new pulpit light, that has set all West-End in a flame, and the feading member of appy, supported partly by a little property that emained after the creditors were satisfied, and a first class firm in Sydney, and a number more. Can you come?"

"The old man feebly muttered something about "another engagement," and "a friend from the country," but his shrewd brother surmised the

pecial wish that you and I should be dressed exactly alike on that evening; it will make the resemblance between us more striking. Rather whimsical, is it not, Ned?—but I should be greatly pleased if we could manage it. Now, if we were to drive over to my tailor, he would fit us out exactly alike. Have you time to spare?—But I forgot—you have an engagement on Thursday. My dear fellow, can you not postpone it?" Somehow, during this digression, the old gentleman had recollected that his engagement was not for Thursday, but for Friday. He would have the greatest pleasure in making one of the party. ne child's brain, and mingled as people do at a lasquerade ball, the most opposite characters be-ng sorted together. Even when she had grown ld enough to smile over fairy wonders, the scarcey less unreal incidents of romance still preserved heir credit, and the practical truths she had harned from her quiet observations of the small crap of the world she saw around her were trangely associated with ideas of faithfulness that

the greatest pleasure in making one of the party. "That is excellent," said the merchant rubcontinents that were never forgotten, and mar-lages that were never regretted.

Before thirteen summers had passed over her coung head many a pleasant day-dream she had, a which a pretty little boy, who went by the couse every morning to school, figured as her de-toted lover; bearded for her sake, an avaricious

and a few minutes after the brothers drove away together, the one bland and loquacious, the other Great diversity pre-

ent down into a happy future that was all miles and sunshine. Yet the wonder was that ne giddy little creature would shake off her ream in a moment, dance down-stairs, flit about ne house just like a fairy, get ready in the most ractical manner possible, and be as thorough a ousewife as though she had never opened a novel her life. Still, all this romance-reading did f instruction produced but so scanty results. due thought, and now left half alread done wrong. He, therefore, acted [with caution ham down, neither perhaps would that tumbler at table, until he had reflected on the matter, have been taken had there been no ham to wash g, indeed, too much on some subjects, but vastly In her sixteenth year Agnes began to perceive er error. The story books she found were essant exceptions, or rather, she had made them by her greediness. Very little that was solid ad they left behind; and now a thousand things, ragraphs in the newspapers which alluded to mees to geography, constantly showed how im rect was her education. Now her governes as gone, for her father, who gave himself little puble about her, having lately discovered that a knew all that a lady should know, had disissed the teacher. But after some time spent vain regrets and foolish wishes, Agnes reso-

and smiled at that; and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The scene being new to Agnes, she watched it with new interest. She was not easily dazzled by outward show; and not all the knight's magnificence, nor all Mr. Rhetoric's airy facinations, could prevent her from observing occasional absurdities in the conduct of these gentlemen. She perceived, too, that those persons who said least, and were most unobtrusive, manifested more case and real grace than the showy and ostentatious, from which she drew certain inferences that were newer to her than to other people. In short, she would have passed an agreeable evening had not her eldest cousin bored her with ceaseless attentions. This young gentleman, whose name was Charles, had for some time been in Australia with an uncle, another brother of old Mr. Langley's, who had made a large fortune in that country. Report said the young man had behaved work helds. He had certainly here seems the start as it goes. But we snould require a great deal of evidence as precise as this before impugning the wide and massive induction in favor of tea which is drawn from the practice of millions. Had tea in itself been injurious, had it been other than positively beneficial, the discovery would long ago been made on a grand scale.

The same may be said ot coffee. Both tea and coffee may be harmful when taken at improper times, and a little vigilance will enable each person to decide for himself when he can and when he cannot take them with benefit. But for the man in tolerable health there is no necessity to trouble himself about such points. He should not take very strong tea and coffee except in very small quantities, especially at night, simply because they are stimulants; but if he need them, they are as beneficial as any that can be taken. to overmastered her indolence, and by five years steady application fully repaired her previous sees, and what was still better, brought her and into good discipline, so that her imagination held in check by more sober faculties. Thus, could be said with perfect truth, that, at twen-g-one, with her well moulded figure, her rich wono, with her well moulded ngure, her rich bestnut hair, her clear gray eyes, and her beautial face, not more lovely when the genial smile or rippling across it than when its somewhat rowful repose was undisturbed, Agnes Langwas as quite as fair in mind as in form.

Mr. Langley had been, even in his youth, petutand selfish; and, as might be expected, these ley's, who had made a large fortune in that country. Report said the young man had behaved very badly. He had certainly been sent home unceremoniously, and all intercourse between the families had ceased since his return. He was stout and of short stature, with coarse sensual features, and a pimply face. His intellect was of low order, and, from his conversation, the nature of his tastes did not seem to be very refined. He was familiar with the notorieties of the turf and the prize ring, and had evidently formed his opinions on boxing and racing with no small thought and care. He had also a theory on the training of bull-dogs, which he described to Agness at length, asking with great concern, when he had concluded, what she thought of it. She very modestly declined to offer an opinion, upon was one of those supremely selfish persons
ho seem to think—no matter how profuse are
he attentions lavished upon them—that their
hefactors are, after all, "unprofitable servants." set the slightest fault brought clouds of temper, and drew down showers of angry words. Some-ines, indeed, when he had a point to gain, he thes, indeed, when he had a point to gain, he ges ready with fulsome endearments; but, too lifty to conceal his real design, he generally discusted, instead of pleasing her. Still she loved in tenderly, and tried to make him happy, as-

stating that he was pursuaded of the correctness of its main principles, but was open to conviction affectionate, dutiful, virtuous and noble sons and one certain minor points.

In this appropriate manner he entertained Agnes was hesitating, and though she could not offer them. This was the curste of the crish. He was not a brilliant preacher nor a cinating man. His address was hesitating, a close study had warped his figure and caused no look rather worn and old; but he was a cofound scholar and an original thinker, and, because all this, amiable, benevolent, and pious, hen he became acquainted with Agnes, heat once igled her out as the woman he wished to marry is attentions were favorably received both by the rand daughter. Old Mr. Langley was highed at the prospect of the girl being marded to a clergyman and not dissipated at the prospect of the girl being marded to a clergyman and not dissipated.

In this appropriate manner he entertained Agnes daughters, she site among them in beautiful representations and though she could not convice the reversions, and though she could not offer them. This was treated to the same of a warre in minor points.

In this appropriate manner he entertained Agnes daughters, she site among them in beautiful represents a she does not at his odd words and ways, she was soon wearied and disjusted. Why he thought her worth notice she could not conceive. Agnes knew very well that she was pretty, but she knew also that she was if according to look rather worn and old; but he was a convinced her that his affections were rot likely to be the was the course of personal ease, sen and the ather work for others to do, for the carry him into a matrimonial indiscretion. Still, that he was trying hard to please her, she could not doubt. He scarcely left her side for a moment, paid her every possible attention, and when she are favorably received both by the rand daughter. Old Mr. Langley was highed at the prospect of the girl being marded to a clergyman who was consoling the constitution of the

grace herself; was it not, then; an admirable match for his penniless daughter? So he treated the Reverend Horace Nelson with great respect and attention, assuring him more than once that he would one day rise to a bishopric. This complacency gratified the lovers exceedingly, for they could not afford to lose any auspicious omen, their prospects being rather cheerless. Horace was paid at present at about the same rate as the parish Scripture-reader, and he had but vain hope of promotion. Till this came it would be foolish to marry; and its coming seemed so distant that of great guests. Agnes and her father were neither parish Scripture-reader, and he had but vain hope of promotion. Till this came it would be foolish to marry; and its coming seemed so distant that as yet he and Agnes had not even been formally engaged. Yet what will love not do? In defiance of this dismal prospect, the young couple were very happy; cheerfully hoping that in turning over the chapter of accidents they might come upon a lucky page, and have all the felicity that fancy could describe or heart desire.

The brother to whose bounty Mr. Langley owed a large part of his income was a wealthy merchant. His fraternal feeling was strong enough to make him keep reduced relatives above absolute want, but it went no further. He carefully held aloof from all familiar intercourse. Four times a year the shabby old man shuffled into the merchant's inner office, gave an uneasy salute, and received a distant one; waited silently until a little parcel was banded him, and, having exchanged another uneasy salute for a distant one, shuffled out, and was seen no more until the next quarter day.

In a large part of his income was a wealthy merchant. His fraternal feeling was strong enough to make him keep reduced relatives above absolute want, but it went no further. He carefully held aloof from all familiar intercourse. Four times a year the shabby old man shuffled into the merchant's inner office, gave an uneasy salute, and received a distant one; waited silently until a little parcel was banded him, and, having exchanged another uneasy salute for a distant one, shuffled out, and was seen no more until the next quarter day.

In unwasying round this had gone on for many long the sum of their entertainers that did not seem to spring from a studious desire to please. Besides, Cousin their entertainers that did not seem to studious desire to please. Besides, Cousin their entertainers that did not seem to studious desire to please. Besides, they could perceive nothing in the conduct of their entertainers that did not seem to studious desire to please. Besides, Cousin their

Miss Agnes? So glad, to hear she was well: I and deterr not sit in that corner, as the window was open overhead; with a multitude of similar attentions, which so puzzled the old pensioner that he had serious thoughts of pinching himself to prove that at least it was not a dream.

"Rather cold to-day," observed the merchant, affably, when both were seated.

"Is it Indeed?" said the old gentleman, in an abstracted manner.

"Very good! Excellent! Quite a retort!" cried the man of fortune, laughing. "Why, Ned, you are as waggish as ever. The years go over you with light feet."

"Do they?" said the old gentleman. "I never knew it before."

"He spoke vacantly, and looked as stupified as jokes in silence, he laughed the louder himself. knew it before."
He spoke vacantly, and looked as stupified as he felt. In fact, his confusion was so palpable, that the merchant could not even pretend that it escaped his notice.
"I see you think my manners changed," he is seemed aware of her difficulty and his own advantage; though he knew, from the curt replies and averted looks which answered his attentions, that these were distasteful to her; still, made a lucky speculation, and I am now a rich man. I mean to take you up, Ned—to act like a brother."

"You were always very kind to me," said the old man, dubiously, for he was half disposed to think the whole matter a joke.

"Well, I hope I was kind," replied the merchant, with an air of self-approval. "I did my best. But henceforth we must be more together. I want to introduce my niece to her cousins; in [CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

### [CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.] Miscellaneous.

DIET IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

A writer in one of the leading English Magazines, in reviewing a new book upon the subject which heads this article, expresses some sensible ideas, which we copy and present to our readers nion, remained with Mr. Laugley, at first increasing, but very soon lightening his cares; for the hild thrown almost entirely on her own resources, on learned how to develop them, and before she as twelve years old had stored in her brain more ood sense than many women gather in a lifetime. It have to speak about. You know I never made my niece a present yet. It looks almost as f I had forgotton her, which is not the case.—
However, I must now atone for past neglect, and I am in doubt as to what I should give her. Can you suggest anything? A pair of ear-rings?—
These fascinating books charmed the most heterogenous of the most suitable. What do you say to a dress?"
Wery kind of you, and most appropriate, "Sho shall have it at once, then," said his brother, "and she must wear it on Thursday, to show that she forgives me. I have also an especial wish that you and I should be dressed expectation.

As to diet, many of the regulations are excellent, chiefly because they prescribe wholesome food and moderation. But many are absurd, and all are without the illumination of intelligent principles. Let us glance at one or two. "There is another matter I have to speak about. You know I never made my niece a present yet. It looks almost as f I had forgotton her, which is not the case.—
However, I must now atone for past neglect, and I am in doubt as to what I should give her. Can you suggest anything? A pair of ear-rings?—
a gold chain?—a dress?—perhaps that is the most suitable. What do you say to a dress?"
"Very kind of you, and most appropriate," are absured the true cause of his hesitation.

"She began to live in a fairy and forgotton her, which is not the case.—
However, I must now atone for past neglect, and I am in doubt as to what I should give her. You suggest anything? A pair of ear-rings?—
a gold chain?—a dress?—perhaps that is the most suitable. What do you say to a dress?"
"Very kind of you, and most appropriate," said Mr. Langly.

"She shall have it at once, then," said his brother—a seigned and when they are As to diet, many of the regulations are excel-

"That is excellent," said the merchant rubbing his hands together with a pleased air. "We will drive over to my tailor now, and arrange with him." which, it dretted against the to seald the mucous membrane, is rational enough, but is simply absurd when directed against hot in favor of cold drinks; the aroma of tea and consequently the same stimulating of peat, and consequently the same stimulating effect is considerably diminished when they are

and a few minutes after the brothers drove away together, the one bland and loquacious, the other puzzled and silent, beginning to believe that there was reality in the mysterious change, and wondering more, while he doubted less.

The dinner party was decorous, and for a time very solemn. Sir Thomas Bentley was a corpulent alderman, with a spherical figure, a small head, and short, thin legs, that looked as if they would break with his weight. This gentleman had been knighted upon some occasion of importance, because he happened to hold a civic position which involved no duties of any kind. He wore his honors magnificantly, treating his inferiors with superb disdain, leniently tolerating his equals, and demeaning himself in the presence of his superiors with a sort of obsequious dignity. He had accepted Mr. Langley's invitation without due thought, and now felt half afraid that he had done wrong. He, therefore, acted [with caution at table, until he had reflected on the matter.] at table, until he had reflected on the matter, when, having satisfied himself that his conduct was irreproachable, he prepared a joke—Sir Thomas had a reputation for wit—and, seizing an apt opportunity, made it public. I caused great mirth. Faces, hitherto serious or gloomy, suddenly brightened. People, hitherto silent, became talkative. The Reverend Mr. Rhetoric displayed even more than his usual brilliancy. The leading member of the first-class firm in Sydney began an anecdote about a kangaroo; the ladies listened; the subordinate gentlemen struck in a word here and there; Sir Thomas nodded at this and smiled at that; and all went merry as a maragement of the vice of the subordinate gentlemen struck in a gainst the tea itself, and his experience is evidence as far as it goes. But we should require a great deal of evidence as precise as this before imand smiled at that; and all went merry as a mar-

very modestly declined to offer an opinion, upon which her cousin volunteeered to do so for her, stating that he was pursuaded of the correctness of its main principles, but was open to conviction of the correctness of its main principles, but was open to conviction of the correctness of its main principles, but was open to conviction of the correctness of the correctness

PEMALE The people of the North have had very little experience of war since 1814 until the present savage contest was commenced by the South. In that year Sir John Provost invaded Northern New York with a British army of ten thousand men, to the great consternation of the inhabitants of the frontier in Vermont and New York. No such armies traversed the country then as those WAR FIFTY YEARS AGO.

of the frontier in Vermont and New York. No such armies traversed the country then as those which form but auxiliary forces of the great military commands now. Gen. Izard, a South Carolinian, who commanded the right wing of our grand Army of the North, had but about thirty-five hundred men for a proposed advance into Canada, and the British immediately opposed to him mustered fifty-five hundred with a reserve of two thousand at Montreal. Izard, however, was ordered to Niagara, and the frontier was left open for Provost's demonstrations.

The frontier war, then, was carried on upon a scale not much larger than that which might measure John Morgan's raids. He had over five thousand men when he entered Indiana and Southern Ohio. A fight between three or four hundred combatants was signalized by the name of a bat-larger signalized similar to that president following t

thousand men when he entered Indiana and Southern Ohio. A fight between three or four hundred combatants was signalized by the name of a battle. Lieut. Col. Forsayth led a band of seventy picked men from Champlain across the border, fought two hundred British troops, and retreated in good order with the loss of one man killed and five wounded. Southerners and Northerners fought together then, and Forsyth's dash was considered a great exploit.

When Provost neared Plattsburg, which was defended by General Macomb with a very small force in comparison with the number of the assailants, Major, (now General) John E. Wool, for the purpose of encouraging the militia, took the initiative with less than three hundred men and met the advance of the invaders. The militia, however, became alarmed at the overwhelming numbers and foll back from the battle which was offered by the daring Wool. The history of the battle of Plattsburg is well enough known. It was fought on the Ilth of September, nearly fifty years ago, at the same time that the British fleet under Commodore Downie, who was killed in the action, co-operating with General Provost, was defeated by Macdonough upon Provost, was defeated by Macdonough upon Lake Champlain, and the whole country was full of joyful congratulations at the result. This demonstration essentially put an end to British in

vasion of the North. The men who participated in the battles of that day little anticipated that within half a century such immense armies as are now gathered together for battle could have stood in array against each other, and still less could they have been made to believe that such an array could be composed of hostile bretheren of their own fair country. They had known of no such armies, pittied by hundreds of thousands against each other, except perhaps in Bonaparte's fatal Russian campaign, and they never dreamed of such carnage, created upon fields of battle in one of the States of their

sense of where things belong, no idea of the awk-ward and the ridiclous. They do the right things KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, or

seem to fail chiefly in a due appreciation of the electral fitness of things. They have no progresses of where things belong, no idea of the awk-ward and the ridicious. They do the right things often enough, but always at the wrong time. They seem to have a genine for getting things often enough, but always at the wrong time. They seem to have a genine for getting things of the province of the province of Florence olik, and always at the wrong time. They seem to have a genine for getting things a pair of embrodery sciences to cut a bemp-chang to cut a piece of Florence olik, and always are the seem to come in the morning—most likely on washing day. If they have an engagement, they will be prompt enough, unless the business is pressing, which case it is morally certain that they will be more to come in the morning—most likely to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to the province of some people to get things both on the province of some people to the province of some people to the province of some people when the province of some people when the province of some people to the province of some people when the province of some people to the pr

Hold oiled paper in the smoke of a lamp, or of pitch, until it becomes coated with the smoke; to this paper apply the leaf of which you wish an impression, having previously warmed it between your hands, that it may be pliable; place the lower surface of the leaf upon the blackened surface of the oiled paper, that the numerous veins that are so prominent on this side may receive from the paper a portion of the smoke; lay a paper over the leaf, and then press it gently upon the smoked paper, with the finger or a small roller, (covered with woolen cloth, or some like soft material,) so that every part of the leaf like soft material,) so that every part of the leaf may come in contact with the scoted oil paper. A coating of the smoke will adhere to the leaf. Then remove the leaf carefully, and place the JAMES M. WILLIAMS, late of Augusta, A coating of the smoke will adhere to the leaf.

Then remove the leaf carefully, and place the blackened surface on a piece of white paper, not ruled; or in a book prepared for the purpose, covering the leaf with a clean slip of paper, and pressing upon it with the fingers or roller as before. Thus may be obtained the impression of a leaf, showing the perfect outlines, together with an accurate exhibition of the veins, which extend in every direction through it, more correctly than in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 27, 1864.

32\*\*

LAURA A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL TIBBETS, late of Belgeral. an accurate exhibition of the veins, which extend in every direction through it, more correctly than the finest drawing. And this process is 80 simple that any person, with a little practice to enable him to apply the right quantity of smoke to the oil paper and give the leaf the proper presure, can prepare beautiful leaf impressions, such as a naturalist would be proud to possess. Specimens thus prepared can be neatly preserved in book form, interleaving the impressions with tissue paper.—Art Recreations.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfalness, Profu or Suppression of Customary Lischarges, Leucorrhona Whites, Scirrhus or Ulcerated State of the Uterus, Sterlity, &c.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and non less likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetabl agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and hav used for many years. PRICE, Per Bottle, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us. and when six bottles or more are ordered we will pay all expenses, and have it securely packed from observation.

Be sure and get that prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor. 6m11

and they never dreamed of such carnage, created upon fields of battle in one of the States of their own Republic, with such frightful aggregates of dead and wounded as have been counted upon our battle fields since the commencement of the May campaign. As their experience had never taught them, so neither could their fancies direct them to anticipate such gigantic and wholesale war preparations and war conflicts as now exists in this once happy country.

GUMPTION.

If there is any one quality which is absolutely necessary to success and happiness, that quality is gumption; and of all unfortunate and to be pitied individuals, the most unfortunate and to be pitied are those who lack this inestimable blessing. Not that there is anything very bad about such people. Indeed, they are generally well meaning, but "they haven't any gumption." That is all one can say about it. No other expression, no elaborate description even, can convey to the mind the precise condition of the class referred to. It would be a hard matter, in fact, to define guminion, wet every one knows just what it means, intered in the pression of the widow's down therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

FRANCIS FULLER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1964.

On the petition aforesaid, Ondered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition and order thereon.

elaborate description even, can convey to the mind the precise condition of the class referred to. It would be a hard matter, in fact, to define gumtion, yet every one knows just what it means; it would be hard to point ont just what is lacking in those who do not possess it, yet every one is aware of the deficiency except the individuals themselves.

If we might venture into the domain of mental science, we would say that gumption is a faculty of the mind somewhat akin to original suggestion; a sort of instinct; sixth sense, it may be, inclining now to tact, now to common sense, according as it is more or less symmetrically developed.

The unfortunate individuals who lack gumption seem to fail chiefly in a due appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. They have no proper sense of where things helong, no idea of the awk-

book form, interleaving the impressions with tissue paper.—Art Recreations.

If Many men and women have sad occasion to
know that two do not necessarily make a pair.

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Non-Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the
Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick
Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and
Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or
Children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dismoss of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushiurs of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful disease." 

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the eause of their suffering. The record of the Insane Asylum, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which

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nt in its taste and odor, and than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.
For those suffering
FROM BROKEN-DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,
From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE.

BTRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC PEELINGS, SLEEP WELL.

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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

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For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional discases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face,
Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly cruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFIING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW

Of the worstdisorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELM-BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleaness and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsapasilla, or the De coction as usually made.

coction as usually made.

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IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIO SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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See remarks made by the late occuprated Dr. Filad.
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See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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The upper roll from ever being clogged, and relieves the entire strain from both the cloths and lower roll, and therefore saves the Clothes at least twenty per cent. more than any other Wringer, and is more than five times as durable as any other Wringer. IT IS A PERFECT WRINGER

Most Excellent Washer Combined! grit contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has alvantages which others do not possess.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, n London, 1862.
It took the First Premium at the Great Fair of the American natitute in New York City, 1863, where the Judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels.

It took the First Premium at the | NEW YORK STATE FAIR | 1862, 1863, | 1864, 1865, | 1865, | 1865, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 1866, | 18 And at County Fairs without number.

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Brooklyn, January 25, 1864.

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